INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ACT

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS-FY 1972

LATIN AMERICA



LATIN AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION - REGIONAL SUMMARY

	PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)											
FY	Agricultural Population Education & Industrial Program FY & Rural & Manpower & Urban Development Total Development Health Training Development & Support											
1970 1971 1972	12.7 14.0 13.4	11.3 ^{a/} 15.9 ^a / 17.9	25.0 20.9 19.7	7.8 8.4 8.6	29.6 32.5 35.5	86.4 <u>b/</u> 91.7 <u>b</u> / 95.1						

 $\underline{a}/$ Includes Development Loan funded grants of \$10,956,000 in FY 1970 and \$15,596,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

b/ Excludes Public Safety of \$3,825,000 in FY 1970 and \$3,321,000 in FY 1971, which is included in the Economic Supporting Assist ance presentation for FY 1972.

A Concern for People

In his second annual review of $\overline{\text{U.S.}}$ foreign policy in February of this year, President Nixon stressed again the U.S. commitment to support the development efforts of Latin American countries:

"...For (the people of Latin America) the predominant issues in their relations with us are the content and style of our economic relations. The United States has traditionally responded to these aspirations. We will continue to do so believing that our own purposes are advanced when other governments can meet the needs of their peoples..."

Latin America enters the 1970's on a promising note: the region achieved an average per capita GNP growth rate of 3% or more in 1968, 1969, and, in all probability, 1970. However, behind this regional average lies a great diversity in country productive capacity and efficiency, saving and investment levels, population and employment, and income and opportunity distribution. Per capita income still remains low for the region as a whole; the \$500 per capita average cloaks wide divergencies ranging from \$201 in Bolivia to \$974 in Venezuela. Within each country, this divergence in income and opportunity is echoed. The subsistence farmer and the unskilled city laborer have been only limited progress in terms of improving the quality of his life. This is the major challenge to development for the 1970's.

Progress and Problems

Persistent poverty in Latin America centers around three problems:

- -- First, low productivity, particularly among the poorest classes, keeps per capita incomes low and limits opportunities for better-paying jobs.
- -- Second, there is rising disparity between rural and urban incomes. The incomes of the rural population are significantly lower than those of their urban counterparts and have failed to increase proportionately with rises in GNP.
- -- Third, rapid population growth contributes to persistent poverty. The higher birth rate among poorer families has distorted income distributions even more over time and has matched, almost step for step, increases in agricultural productivity during the past decade.

The rural-urban imbalances poses today, and for the foreseeable future, the most serious obstacle to Latin American development.

Low productivity has not only meant that the agricultural sector has failed to keep up with the overall economy. It has also generated historically unparalleled migration to urban centers, attended by acute underemployment and unemployment and acute inadequacies in housing, health, water, schooling and other facilities.

Although population growth has thwarted progress in virtually every sector, its effects have been most particularly pervasive in educational development. To date A.I.D. experience points to the need for a comprehensive approach in which outside aid complements the efforts of the recipient country, and attacks a whole range of related problems simultaneously. Breakthroughs in the technology of learning and the organization of education are needed and must be sought to reduce costs and meet existing needs.

If Latin American efforts are to succeed, substantial external support will be required. While we can anticipate that other donors will provide the bulk of needed assistance on a multilateral basis, our bilateral effort will be increasingly directed toward innovative approaches to development problems, principally to develop human resources.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION - REGIONAL SUMMARY

Determining Assistance Priorities

Development assistance priorities in Latin America are determined within the multilateral framework of the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress (CIAP). Country reviews, held under the auspices of CIAP, provide opportunities for A.I.D. and the international agencies to exchange views and analyses with each assisted government on needs, policies, and programs. Within this broad framework, A.I.D. and the other agencies frame their respective assistance programs; thus, the U.S. assistance programs proposed for FY 1972 funding have taken into account our own priorities, host country needs and priorities, and what other agencies are providing and plan to provide.

Country requests for assistance constitute the necessary -- but not the sufficient -- conditions for U.S. determinations of the composition and magnitudes of assistance programs. The final decisions on the programs proposed for FY 1972 funding reflect. for each country, an assessment of the country's economic and managerial absorptive capacity--the effectiveness with which it can use available resources, internal as well as external, to promote its development--and also of the country's commitment to development, as demonstrated by its willingness to institute reforms where necessary.

The FY 1972 Program

Technical assistance programs of \$95.1 million are proposed in Fiscal Year 1972. Major areas of concentration are education, agriculture and population. Stress is also given export development, tourism, and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge. These latter areas, already singled out by the Latin American countries as requiring major intensified self-help efforts, have been designated by President Nixon as meriting increased U.S. technical assistance efforts. Therefore, they and the complex issues related to urbanization will be given increased emphasis as experience with current assistance efforts accumulates and as assistance techniques and country institutions and policies in these key areas mature.

This year's proposal also reflects our growing reliance upon multilateral programs which offer the best avenue to attack problems of mutual interest. Within the proposed \$95.1 million, some \$17.7 million is programmed in support of CIAP and OAS assistance activities in education and science, capital markets.

and export promotion. This level of assistance channeled through the OAS is almost double the level in FY 1968.

The multilateral focus has also increased in Central America. Technical Assistance is being provided to SIECA (the Common Market Secretariat), and ODECA (Organization of Central American States). The Central American Bank (CABEI) receives A.I.D. support primarily through loans.

A.I.D. support to SIECA has included technical assistance in such areas as agricultural planning, industrial and infrastructive planning, fiscal and monetary planning, and customs policy. A highly competent staff of economists, planners and technicians has been developed in SIECA to advise member governments on policies and programs affecting regional integration. Starting in FY 1972, assistance to SIECA will be channeled through a single project, with contract technical assistance provided to help carry out studies in specialized areas.

Assistance to ODECA focuses on policy formulation for regional manpower development, textbook development, health and demographic studies.

To minimize duplication by coordinating national efforts, additional support is being given to help develop regional federations of public and private universities and regional schools of veterinary medicine, sanitary engineering, business administration, as well as a Food Marketing Institute.

Assistance to the small countries of the Caribbean is channeled primarily through regional organizations such as the Caribbean Development Bank and the University of the West Indies.

Conclusion

The technology, managerial competence, research capabilities and productive know-how of the United States are vital parts of the resources needed for the economic development of Latin America. Latin American leaders have placed a high priority on obtaining these inputs and are investing their national energies and resources increasingly in these areas. The programs proposed herein are based on these premises and years of experience of operating projects on the ground in Latin America. They will have a development impact significant to Latin Americans and to U.S. national interest.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION - REGIONAL SUMMARY

Program Summary
By Category of Assistance and Method of Financing

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
	actual	estimate	proposed
Category of Assistance U.S. Technicians	35,398	32,381	31,286
	10,149	10,303	10,196
	5,044	5,466	3,741
	35,942	43,544	49,851
Total Assistance	86,533 <u>1</u> /	91,6941/	95,074
Method of Financing Direct A.I.D Other Agency Contract	35,594	38,550	36,998
	4,409	4,789	4,080
	46,530	48,355	53,996
Total Assistance	86,533 ¹ /	91,6941	95,074

1/ Excludes Public Safety of \$3,825 thousands in FY 1970 and \$3,321 thousands in FY 1971; public safety is included in the Economic Security Assistance presentation for FY 1972. Includes grants of \$10,956 thousands in FY 1970 and \$15,596 thousands in FY 1971, from Development Loan funds, for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

LATIN AMERICA - BASIC DATA

	POPUL A	TION	AR	EA	LABOR FORCE	GNPa		TRADE	Н	EALTH AND	EDUCATIO	N
COUNTRY	TOTAL (MID- 1970)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOTAL	AGRICUL - TURAL LAND	IN AGRI- CULTURE	PER CAPITA (1970 EST.)	TOTAL EXPORTS (1969)	MAIN EXPORTS	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	LITERACY RATE	STUDENTS AS % 5-19 AGE GROUP
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1,000 50. MILE	PERCENT OF AREA	PERCENT	DOLLARS	\$ MILLIONS	ITEM	NUMBER	YEARS	PERCENT	PERCENT
Bolivia	4.7	2.4	424	13	48	201	182	Tin	2,710	50	32	49
	91.9	2.7	3,286	16	52	366	2,311	Coffee	1,620	57	61	48
	9.3	1.9	292	19	27	682	1,075	Copper	1,530	61	84	71
Colombia	21.1	3.2	440	17	47	313	671	Coffee	2,270	60	73	45
	1.7	3.2	20	30	49	509	194	Coffee	1,660	65	84	69
	4.1	3.0	19	40	61	332	184	Sugar	1.690	58	65	52
Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala	6.1	3.4	109	17	53	294	183	Bananas	2,590	52	68	50
	3.4	3.4	8	59	60	288	202	Coffee	4,590	58	49	49
	5.3	2.9	42	23	65	326	255	Coffee	4,540	49	38	31
Guyana	0.8	3.0	83	15	33	317 ^c	121	Sugar, bauxite, & alumina	4,410	61	80	74
Honduras	2.7	3.4	43	38	67	249	166	Bananas	4,230	49	45	39
Jamaica	2.0	1.9	4	42	36	556	257	Bauxite, alumina & sugar	1,490	65	82	53
Nicaragua	1.9	3.2	50	14	60	390	155	Cotton	2,100	50	50	42
Panama	1.4	3.0	29	18	40	693	117	Petroleum & bananas	1,730	66	78	58
Paraguay	2.4	3.1	157	27	54	245	51	Meat & wood	1,580	58	74	52
Peru	13.6	3.1	496	23	45	396	864	Fish & copper	2,070	54	61	63
Uruguay	2.9	1.3	72	84	21	705	200	Wool & meat	800	69	91	78
Venezuela	10.4	3.5	352	24	32	973	2,892	Petroleum	1,090	66	76	57

<sup>a - 1970 in 1969 prices converted at 1969 exchange rates.
b - Primary and secondary students.
c - 1969 in 1969 prices.</sup>

COUNTRY SUMMARY OF SECTOR ASSISTANCE

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

Agricultural **Population** Education Industrial Program Development COUNTRY Total and an d and and and Support Rural Development Health Urban Development Manpower Training 1970 1971 1972 1970 1971 1972 1970 1971 1972 1970 1971 1970 1971 1970 1971 1972 10,830 10,325 3,650 2,815 2,728 353 291 178 12,364 5,605 4.394 4,029 101 303 2,590 3,167 2,974 Brazil 341 1,064 828 390 340 470 588 510 1,076 806 675 362 130 50 1,164 1,435 3.800 3,078 3,010 Colombia Central American Reonomic Community ROCAP 66 787 749 848 948 905 120 50 260 265 326 2,095 1,576 1,496 756 4,056 3,665 3,526 388 144 781 401 173 Costa Rica 1,780 616 605 235 273 305 103 159 342 227 150 1,917 1,205 El Salvador 863 516 439 322 833 621 343 201 434 358 332 2,395 2,400 2,122 411 1,050 119 75 849 837 682 Guatemala 2,861 3,837 352 1.047 1.03 344 777 997 687 992 339 310 641 735 3,922 Honduras 3,127 3,375 296 580 499 523 575 603 827 907 595 566 621 654 708 692 2,647 503 566 380 624 Nicaragua 2,482 2,490 438 399 470 400 590 530 147 452 426 622 665 2,331 59L 3,285 781 962 1,209 1.142 361 342 437 518 480 2,761 3,442 1,038 891 145 335 335 512 Bolivia 78 1,075 465 60 166 175 1,498 1,467 2,908 1,711 1,310 713 232 Chile 799 607 530 387 376 24 1,194 1,012 817 Dominican Republic 3,039 2,194 1,80d 1,291 99 100 99 10 100 Eastern Caribbean 10 3,569 212 238 270 864 1,272 818 206 321 256 368 271 257 1,919 2,078 2,117 Ecuador 4,180 3,718 1,109 1,104 442 446 471 236 271 252 25 431 387 392 1,140 Guyana 241 269 235 690 890 1,000 29 420 510 575 111 190 Jamaica 324 3,205 3,588 438 838 692 721 964 716 1,066 1,118 1,356 3,986 70d 650 Panama 327 514 357 2,501 2,741 2,427 731 781 64d 332 471 427 497 624 609 190 282 286 751 583 465 Paraguay 1,048 3,919 4,010 4,100 1,391 1,310 1,380 113 360 350 995 965 600 515 495 763 830 910 Peru 152 300 440 223 31 676 360 400 89 114 195 319 394 340 Uruguay 1,236 1,391 1,406 489 809 539 350 118 301 350 202 213 Ven**e**zuela 1,863 1,665 18,129 21,297 700 1,811 5,260 A,2L2 10,915 7,317 5,503 5,207 2,070 2.494 23,200 3,247 3,550 2.782 L.A. Regional Contributions to Inter-American 17,675 13,000 Organizations 10,192 13,000 10,192 17,675 35,497 Total 17,865 25,044 20,881 7,835 8,425 8 645 29,603 32,466 86,533 19,664 12,713 13,973 13,403 11,338 15,949

SUMMARY OF TECHNICIANS AND PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

Table V

·		NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas) On Duty At Close of Year										NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS Programmed During Year									
Country	A .	l.D. emp	loyed	Participating agency		Contrac	tor tech	nicians		Total		N	Non-contract		Contract			Total			
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Brazil Colombia	89 22	107 27	100 24	21 10	24 9	19 6	77 26	79 8	55 7	187 58	210 44	174 37	711 156	կկ2 114	486 69	1,83	237	12 3	894 160	679 125	609 74
Central American Economic Community: ROCAP Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua	17 12 10 18 13 11	16 9 8 20 15	16 6 8 19 15	2 3 7 4 2 5	2 3 5 3 2 6	2 5 3 4 5	12 19 12 7 12 7	13 10 12 7 12 15	11 7 14 7 13 12	31 34 29 29 27 23	31 22 25 30 29 32	29 13 27 29 32 28	5 45 41 125 138 118	94 118	27 40 65 51 129 69	6 - 22 - 3	18 1 37 6 -	12 1 36 9 16	11 45 63 128 138 118	45 27 94 100 118 188	39 41 101 60 145 69
Bolivia Chile Dominican Republic East Caribbean Ecuador Guyana Jamaica Panama Paraguay Peru Uruguay Venezuela L.A.Regional	25 19 25 - 32 8 6 39 15 17 6 3	24 11 28 - 29 8 5 44 14 26 4 3 5	24 8 28 27 8 5 37 13 26 4	6 - 5 - - 8 6 1 3 - 14	5 -7 -1 1 3 4 7 1 2 -22	7 - 5 - 1 1 3 3 6 1 2 - 16	15 11 20 10 16 2 6 10 25 7 2 236	23 3 12 17 2 1 8 14 23 7 3 230	21 7 3 15 14 12 14 21 6	46 39 50 10 48 10 53 31 43 255	11 9 56 35 50 13	52 90 33 43 13 9 52 33 48 12 243	36 60 74 5 88 30 65 24 65 24 65 24 65 24 65	32 86 43 14	81 57 53 2 49 44 28 115 96 45 3	9 51 51 - 18 - 30 - 1,86	30 90 - 15 6 9 - 55	20 58 6 18 4 4 - 44 - 2,471	45 64 125 88 48 6 90 78 95 11864	102 83 122 86 58 20 116 90 143 47 44 2,446	81 77 111 2 55, 62 32 119 96 143, 66 45, 2,474
	303	474	202	07	107	90	522	400	454	1 021	1.020	026	1.060	1 774	1 624	2 104	2.063	2 827	4 354	A 725	4 503

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AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

	PROGRAM SUM (In millions of d		
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	12.7	14.0	13.4

The current program in <u>Guatemala</u> exemplifies such an effort to combine technical and <u>capital</u> assistance. The program is designed to provide part of the essential external resources needed to assure the success of Guatemala's 5 year, \$150 million rural development plan. This major effort of the Guatemalan Government, A.I.D., IDB and other external lending agencies aims to increase and diversify agricultural production in the rural areas, particularly in the Guatemalan highlands where development needs and opportunities are greatest.

Past efforts to improve Latin American agriculture have been directed primarily toward the transfer and adaptation of the production technologies of developed nations, partially through the development of research and training programs. In recent years, it has become increasingly apparent that discrete technical assistance projects in agriculture have limited impact unless they are viewed as an integral part of the agriculture sector as a whole. Attention must be given to such factors as inefficient marketing nets, expensive inputs, limited credit, low farm prices, and distortions of relative capital and labor cost. Hence, our technical assistance programs are increasingly being considered within a framework which views all aspects of the agricultural sector --social, economic, technical, and administrative -- in the same context.

- A.I.D.'s contribution to the 5-year program will concentrate on improving production credit and marketing techniques and developing programs for training extension agents, supervised credit agents, and rural community development leaders.
- U.S. technical assistance is also helping to set up a self-sufficient federation of agricultural cooperatives which will provide a full range of agricultural services to their members.

In El Salvador, A.I.D. helped finance a detailed agricultural sector survey. As a result of the survey, the Government of El Salvador has reorganized its services to farmers and with A.I.D. assistance is creating a new Center for Agricultural Technology, similar to a U.S. land-grant university. A.I.D.-assisted research programs have developed high yield, disease resistant beans and local hybrid corn. A new and expanded extension program which has promoted large scale use of fertilizer, improved seed, and plant protection, has resulted in increased yields of both these important staple food crops. Corn production for 1971 is expected to be 35% greater than the record 1970 crop. These efforts, and a new project aimed at improving fresh water fish culture as a source of low-cost protein will continue in FY 1972.

As we increasingly focus on an integrated approach to agricultural problems, individual projects will continue to deal with specific bottlenecks and seek to increase productivity for individual commodities, discrete geographic areas or groups of farmers. For example: A team of livestock specialists from New Mexico State University is assisting Paraguay to improve beef production. A Livestock Development Center and an experimental station have already been developed there through A.I.D. assistance. In Fiscal Year 1972, long-range research studies on Paraguayan beef production will be continued, and a beef cattle extension team will be mobilized.

In another project in Paraguay, the goal of A.I.D. technical advisors and credit assistance is to double the production of wheat; soybeans and rice by 1975 as compared with 1969. In 1970, increases in these crops were 33%; 50% and 17% respectively over the previous year, indicating that the 1975 goals are not unrealistic. An increase of 200% in credit to small farmers by 1976 is expected to result in a 33% increase in their annual output. In 1972, 10 new credit cooperatives are expected to be formed and the reorganization of 25 others completed.

Major research and training efforts are underway in <u>Brazil</u>, a country with considerable untapped agricultural potential. Supported by an A.I.D. development loan, a 5-year technical assistance program to assist Brazilian research capacity will focus on accelerated production of specific food crops, such as corn, rice and beans. This major effort is complemented by two smaller technical assistance projects designed to improve

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the protein content of Brazilian corn and to increase the fresh water fish resources in Northeast Brazil. Both projects will help offset large scale protein deficiencies in the diet of low income Brazilians. Assistance is also being provided to assist Brazil develop a more effective seed production and distribution system and A.I.D. is assisting four Brazilian agricultural colleges to develop graduate programs and improve their institutional capacities in teaching, research and extension.

In addition, we have supported research centers responsible for the development of high-yield agricultural products. The Inter-American Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia is being financed by the Ford, Kellogg, and Rockefeller Foundations and A.I.D. Research on increasing yields already suggests the likelihood of significant breakthroughs in swine, yucca, and rice production. A North Carolina State University contract team will assist Latin American countries with soil fertility testing, and provide training in this important specialty.

In addition, through the Latin America regional program we support development of a high-quality graduate level training center at Castelar Agricultural School in Argentina to serve southern South America. Other ways to reinforce Argentina's emerging role as a source of technical assistance to her neighboring countries are under consideration.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SECTOR:

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT					,								
	Τ		FY of	FY of Sched-	The	ough FY 1	970	Est	imoted FY	1971		.	
Project Title		Project Number	Initial Obligo- tion	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/71	Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Yeor Obligo- tion	Estimated Total Cost
Brazil Agricultural Education Agrarian Reform Agricultural Production Agricultural Marketing Agriculture-Technical Support	*	512-11-110-094 512-15-120-249 512-15-130-247 512-15-140-248 512-11-199-289	1965 1965	1972 1975 1974 1972 Cont.	15,865 1,191 624 2,765	538	426 86	1,475 375 110 434 277	1,681 444 147 441 268	1,175 357 49 190 9	2,728 1,378 465 121 539 225	1,869 145 Cont.	18,718 3,900 1,000 3,738 Cont.
Agricultural Education Agricultural Production Agricultural Marketing		512-11-110-297 512-15-130-298 512-15-140-299	1963 1963 1964	1970 1971 1970	554 9, 129 1 , 168	8,701	428	144 -	16 380 71	1 192 22	-	- - -	554 9,273 1,168
Colombia National Agricultural Planning	ļ	514-11-190-097	1967	1972	1,172	• -		390	380	119	340	-	1,902
Agricultural Education Central American Economic Community:		514-11-110-120	1966	1970	2,908	2,273	635	-	405	230	-	-	2,908
ROCAP Agricultural Planning		596-11-140-026	1969	1973	314	153	161	120	184	97	50	40	524
Agricultural Policy and Development		596-11-150-001	1963	1968	799	793	6	-	6	-	-	-	799
Costa Rica Agricultural Development		515-11-140-038	1964	1974	1,740	1,615	125	505	450	180	235	360	2,840
Agricultural Education		515-12-110-113	1970	1971	350	-	350	100	400	50	-	-	450
*Detailed project narrative—See Table III	To	tal (includes pr	ojects	liste	d on fol	lowing	pages)	13,973	16,039	7,596	13,403		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

	On Duty At Close of Year								
TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	Actual	Estimate	Proposed						
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972						
A.I.D. employed	50	47	¹ 41						
	29	32	27						
	137	144	12 ¹ 4						
Total	216	223	192						

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

	Programmed During Year								
TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972						
Non-contract	318	269	272						
Contract	151	256	201						
Total	469	525	473						

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR:

*Detailed project narrative—see TABLE III

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) Part 2 FY of Through FY 1970 Estimated FY 1971 FY of Sched-Estimated Proposed Future Initial Obligauled Final Unliqui-dated Unliqui-Project Title Project Number Program Year Total Obliga-Obliga-Expendi Expendi dated FY 1972 Obligations Cost Obliga-Obligation 6/30/71 Obligation 6/30/70 tion tions tures tures tions tion El Salvador Agricultural Development 519-11-110-012 1955 1973 4.423 4,258 165 863 656 372 1,000 7,336 1,050 Guatemala 1,031 Agricultural Development 1971 686 520-11-190-197 1975 410 276 710 1,234 2,630 Cooperative Development 520-15-150-200 1971 1975 361 1,218 251 110 321 1,900 Agricultural Modernization and Diversifica-520-11-190-194 1969 558 tion 1970 276 282 282 558 Agricultural Education 520-11-110-190 1969 1970 319 199 120 120 319 Honduras 1,689 522-11-190-036 1964 1973 134 104 33 40 350 Agricultural Productivity 580 1,555 303 404 2,922 1965 200 1,884 Forest Management 264 750 522-11-170-056 1975 600 230 Nicaragua Agricultural Production & Diversification 524-11-110-073 1970 1972 166 127 243 263 107 470 879 39 Irrigation Development 524-11-120-047 1970 1971 133 23 110 120 143 Agricultural Institutional Development 524-11-110-057 1958 1971 2,833 280 181 2,553 146 245 2,979 Bolivia 3,268 Rural Development 511-11-190-364 1967 1976 2,743 525 1,038 1,388 175 891 1,420 6,617 Dominican Republic 8,938 781 Agriculture Development Support 517-55-190-059 1965 1975 8,157 1,062 514 607 300 10,640 795 Ecuador 2,720 Agricultural Production 518-11-190-051 1962 1975 2,828 108 238 310 36 270 588 3,924 504-11-120-039 874 401 446 467 Diversification & Development of Agriculture 1967 1974 1.275 540 307 471 2.659 Jamaica Agriculture Production and Marketing 532-11-140-023 1964 1970 771 729 42 32 10 771 Panama 1,745 1,581 164 հեր 3,046 Agricultural Development 525-11-190-070 1962 1976 512 232 357 432

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

ECTOR: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		(Dollar /	Amounts	in Thou	sonds)								Part 2
			FY of	FY of Sched-	The	rough FY 19	770	Esti	mated FY	1971		F.	Estimated
Project Title	*	Project Number	Initial Obliga- tion	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/71	Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Total
Paraguay Agricultural Productivity & Institutional Development	*	526-15-110-050	1965	1976	4,596	4,063	533	781	1,015	299	640	1,897	7,914
Peru Agricultural Institutional Development and Operations Agricultural Programs Planning & Research	*	527-11-110-060 527-11-140-053	1962 1962	1974 1974	8,688 3,167	7,886 2,814	802 353	950 360	1,132 401	620 312	1,380 995 385	1,903 1,088	12,536 5,000
Uruguay Agricultural Institutional Development		528-11-110-041	1965	1974	1,220	911	309	300	330	279	440	500	2,460
Regional Projects Agricultural Sector Support Castelar Graduate School Soil Fertility International Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) Agricultural Marketing Systems Agricultural Management	*	598-13-190-546 598-15-110-541 598-13-120-001 598-15-110-545 598-13-150-548 598-15-190-547	1972 1971 1970 1971 1972 1972	1975 1975 1974 1975 1974 1975	326 - -	-	326 - -	585 363 680	45 674 340	540 15 340	1,863 170 323 370 750 150	580 1,252 617 2,525 576 610	2,160 1,651 3,955 726
National Markets Integration Inter-American Geodetic Survey		598-15-260-440 598-11-120-454	1966 1963	1971 1971	898 1,316	798 1,316	100	113 70	99 70	63	-	-	996 1,386
		-											
*Detailed project narrative—see TABLE III													

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Anniaultural Education	Agriculture and Rural Development	T.C.
Agricultural Education	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 512-11-110-094	p. 15, FY'71 LA P.D. B.	FY: 1957 FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the capacity of cooperating Brazilian colleges to (a) provide leadership in developing Brazil's agricultural and rural resources and (b) train required agricultural specialists. Technical assistance is provided to four Brazilian schools through contracts with U. S. universities. i.e. the Federal University of Visosa (Purdue University): and the agricultural colleges of the Universities of Rio Grande do Sul (University of Wisconsin). Ceara (University of Arizona), and São Paulo (Ohio State). The U.S. universities provide professors to help strengthen and upgrade faculty, establish graduate programs, revise curricula, improve administration, develop applied research programs, and improve extension services. Brazilian professors from the cooperating schools receive training in the U. S. at M.S. and Ph.D. levels. Progress to Date: Graduate level programs have been established in three of the Brazilian schools, and a fourth is planned for the University of Ceara. Estimated graduate enrollment in these schools for 1972 is 325. Staff members with M.S. and Ph.D. degrees have increased from 27 in 1962 to 293 in 1971. The goal for 1972 is 345. Other achievements of the program have been (1) Brazilian acceptance of the concept of integrating teaching. research, and extension; (2) acceptance of a leadership role in agriculture development within the respective states: and (3) educational and organizational reform. particularly replacing the "catedratico" or chair system

with a modern departmental system.

FY 1972 Program: Emphasis will continue on strengthening graduate programs, increasing involvement of the colleges in state agricultural development programs, expansion of applied research programs, and training of Brazilian faculty members in the U. S. (Arizona, \$390,000; Wisconsin, \$444,000; Purdue, \$374,000; Ohio State, \$105,000). U. S. Technicians: Six Purdue professors and three manyears of short-term advisors; seven Arizona professors and nine months short-term; seven Wisconsin professors, three OSU professors to assist the respective Brazilian colleges. Two direct-hire technicians to coordinate, supervise and monitor activities.

Participants: Through the university contracts 71 participants(including extensions) will be trained in agricultural economics, animal, plant, soil, and rural social science at the participating U. S. universities.

Commodities: Laboratory equipment.

Other Costs: Computer services, teaching aids.

		PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES									
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated			University of Arizona					
Through 6/30/70	35 965	71. 1.01.	0-		Est	imated FY	1971	Proj	osed FY	1972	University of Wisconsin
Inrough 6/30/70		14,484	1.381		Direct	Contract		Direct	Contract/		Purdue University
Estimated FY 71	1,475	1,681	-	Cost Components	AID	Other Agency	Total	AID	Other Agency	Total	Ohio State University
Estimated	•			U.S. Technicians	66	830	896	40	800	840	
through 6/30/71	17,340	16,165	1 , 175	Participants	34	479	513	16	458	474	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	-	47	47	-	20	20	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	19		19	9	35	44	
Proposed FY 72	1,378	_	18 ,7 18	Total Obligations	119	1,356	1,475	65	1,313	1,378	

· ,	TROJECT DATA	
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Agrarian Reform	Agriculture and Rural Development	T.C.
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 512-15-120-249	p. 16, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1965 FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Special Group for the Rationalization of the Northeast Sugar Zone (GERAN) to bring about social and economic reform through diversification and modernization of agroindustry and land redistribution in the Northeast (NE). GERAN seeks to modernize the NE sugarcane industry while reducing the area needed for sugar growing and thereby release unused land for redistribution. U.S. support will assist GERAN to build a personnel and management system for planning and coordinating projects, training personnel outside Brazil, and carrying out short-term studies in selected problem areas. GERAN encourages NE sugar growers and processors to develop and submit modernization plans according to established criteria.

Progress to Date: A.I.D.-financed studies of the NE Sugar Zone helped stimulate the creation of GERAN in 1966. It was further reorganized in 1968 and strengthened through new legislation in 1969. Modernization projects have been submitted by four sugar mills and approved by GERAN. There are 27 more projects in final stages of preparation. Aerial mapping of the region has been completed and results are being used for soil mapping. A national cadastral survey has provided the statistical basis for new land taxes. Productivity studies in sorghum and beans are underway and surveys for crop uses of coastal tablelands are completed. In February 1971, the first land was expropriated with approximately 200 families being resettled on 4,400 hectares. Work continues on feasibility studies for irrigation of some 670,000 acres

in the San Francisco Valley area.

FY 1972 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide organizational and management assistance to GERAN and assist in establishing a training program utilizing state universities and regional agricultural training centers. Additional investigations of suitable crops for diversification will be undertaken.

U.S. Technicians: GERAN will be assisted by: three Clapp and Mayne technicians on development planning (\$120,000); one Hawaii Agro-Tech on sugarcane transportation (\$11,000). Three U.S.D.A. crop/land-use specialists will divide their attention between SUDENE and GERAN. Three direct-hire technicians will supervise the overall program.

Participants: 26 Brazilians from GERAN & participating private sugar mills will receive short-term training in mill management, land-use planning, and modernization techniques in the U.S., Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

Commodities: Training materials.

Other Costs: Local travel and training costs.

		U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thouse	ands)					
Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS		
1 101	765	1126		Esti		1971	Pro	T - 7	1972
	444	-	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
			U.S. Technicians	90	169	259	75	266	341
1,566	1,209	357	Participants	96	-	96	102	_	102
	Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	10	_	10	15	-	15
	Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	10	_	10	7	-	7
465	1,869	3 , 900	Total Obligations	206	169	375	199	266	465
	1,191 375 1,566	1,191 765 375 444 1,566 1,209 Future Year Obligations	Obligations Expenditures Unliquidated 1,191 765 426 375 444 - 1,566 1,209 357 Future Year Obligations Estimated Total Cost	Obligations Expenditures Unliquidated 1,191 765 426 375 444 - 1,566 1,209 357 Future Year Obligations Estimated Total Cost Other Costs	1,191 765 426 Cost Components Direct AID	Deligations Expenditures Unliquidated	Obligations Expenditures Unliquidated 1,191 765 426	Obligations Expenditures Unliquidated 1,191 765 426 Cost Components Direct AID Other Agency Total AID 1,566 1,209 357 Other Obligations Cost Components Commodities Commodities	Obligations Expenditures Unliquidated 1,191 765 426 Cost Components Direct AID Other Agency Total AID Other Agency Total AID Other Agency Other Other Agency Other Other Agency Other Other Agency Other Other Other Costs Other Costs

Clapp & Mayne Hawaii Agro-Tech U.S.D.A.

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

EL SALVADOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural and Rural Development		TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 519-11-110-012	p. 154, FY 71 LA PDB.	FY: 1955	FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist El Salva-creation of a center for export development (principally dor to meet its domestic food requirements and expand agricultural exports. Salvadoran targets include: improve-agricultural sector analysis will occupy a central role ment of the National School of Agriculture and the Research in future policy planning and execution. AID loans for and Extension Services; better management of agricultural credit; increased production of basic food crops and special non-traditional exports; improvement of the marketing and storage system; and improvement of fresh water fish culture.

Progress to Date: AID assisted research and extension programs combined with fertilizer demonstration projects, have developed a high-yield, disease-resistant bean and local hybrid seed corn. Corn production, for example, is expected to be 35% higher in 1971 than the record crop of 275,000 Metric tons attained in 1970. A University of Florida contract is being used to provide assistance to the National Agricultural School to upgrade curriculum, instruction, and administration. Of 90 recommendations made over the past twoyears for administrative, curriculum and operational reform some 75 have already been adopted.

Other significant related governmental actions are the

recent enactments of a new irrigation legislation and the agricultural products.) A recently completed AID financial FY 71 & 72 will concentrate on Agricultural sector projects such as a cadaster loan and a loan to establish a Center for Agricultural Technology (CENTA).

FY 1972 Program: U. S. Technicians: One AID Agriculture Officer; four full time and ten short-term USDA advisors to work with Ministry of Agriculture in research, credit, extension, production and marketing. One long-term Auburn University advisor on Fishculture, 7 long-term advisors from University of Florida and another University, to be selected, on research and education for CENTA.

Participants: 20 National Agriculture School faculty for degree training in U. S. and 10 from Ministry for various short courses and seminars.

Commodities: Laboratory equipment and training aids.

Other Costs: Printing and local hire.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un liquidated	·			OBLIG	SATIONS			PASA - USBA
Through 6/30/70	4,423	4,258	165		Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	University of Florida
Estimated FY 71	063	656		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Auburn University Other university by
Estimated through 6/30/71	5 006	4,914	372	U.S. Technicians Participants	40 80	618	658 80	40 200	750	790 200	contractor to be selected.
		Future Year * Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	42 31	30 22	72 53	22 18	20	22 38	
Proposed FY 72	1,050	1,000	7,336	Total Obligations	193	670	863	280	770	1,050	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FU	NDS
	Agriculture and Rural Development		TC
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCH	HEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 520-11-190-197	p. 159, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 71	FY: 75

Target and Course of Action: To assist Guatemala to carry out a new \$143 million Rural Development Plan for FY 1971-75 focused on crop production and diversification, agricultural credit, marketing and storage, and manpower and institutional development. Implementation of the Plan will be financed in part by A.I.D.'s \$23 million Rural Development Loan signed in July, 1970, and primarily from Guatemalan resources. The A.I.D. inputs will help a) establish crop research programs, coordinate research and extension activities, and manage supervised credit; b) operate the new Agricultural Development Bank (BANDESA), specifically bank administration, accounting and data processing; c) operate the new Agricultural Commercialization Institute (INDECA), including development of a grain price stabilization program and expansion of storage facilities; and d) train agricultural extension and credit agents.

Progress to Date: The public agencies in the agricultural sector have been completely reorganized as required by the five-year Rural Development Plan. Legislation has been passed establishing BANDESA and INDECA. A special section has been organized in the Ministry of Agriculture to administer training and education programs. The Ministry's budget for research and extension has been significantly

increased and the number of extension personnel more than doubled in 1971. Discussions have begun with international foundations for the establishment of a semi-autonomous food crop research center to develop high producing varieties adapted to Guatemalan conditions and techniques of cultivation.

FY 1972 Program: U.S. Technicians - A.I.D.: 1
Food and Agriculture Officer; 1 Deputy Food and
Agriculture Officer. - Contract: a) Cal.
Polytechnic 2 long term advisers to Vocational
Agricultural School; b) Miss. State, 11 short
term advisers: in basic food crops, fruit and
vegetables, production, marketing, training and credit.
Other Costs: Local agriculture adviser; local travel
costs; invitational travel of consultants (\$36,000). Contract third country advisers - 1 in horticulture; 1 in
credit, and 4 short term advisers in credit (\$50,000).
Contract for local training (\$50,000) and allowances for
locally trained participants (\$130,000).

		PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES									
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
Through 6/30/70	_	_	_		Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	686	410		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct	Contract Other Agency	Total	California Polytechnic. Mississippi State
Estimated		,		U.S. Technicians	65	194	259	67	377	444	
through 6/30/71	686	410	276	Participants	33		33				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	84	310	394	36	230	266	
Proposed FY 72	710	1,234	2,630	Total Obligations	182	504	686	103	607	710	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	Funds
Cooperative Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	T.C.
PROJECT NUMBER 520-15-150-200*	P. 159, FY 71 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971** FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist national cooperative federations to become self-sufficient and effective instruments for improvement of productivity and living standards in rural Guatemala.

A national federation of savings and credit cooperatives. called FENACOAC, supported by AID financing and CUNA. Credit Union National Association, is carrying out a technical assistance plan to strengthen existing co-ops. and create new ones. By the end of 1976 FENACOAC seeks to become economically self-sufficient through membership dues contributions from the members of the individual agricultural marketing and production cooperatives. An ATD contractor ACDI. Agricultural Cooperative Development International, is assisting in the formation of regional cooperatives to provide credit, marketing and other services to producer members. When three such regional co-ops have been established, they will form a federation. The Federation will begin to assume the promotion and supporting functions of the U.S. contractor using income from the member coops. Progress to Date: The staff of the savings and credit federation has been expanded and trained, equipment and vehicles provided, insurance and bonding service instituted and a materials production center established. Membership in credit cooperatives of FENACOAC has expanded from 8,800 in 1968 to 20,000 in 1970 while savings have increased from \$232,000 to \$555,000. In 1970

4,000 loans were made totaling \$700,000.

The agricultural cooperatives activity was initiated in October, 1970. The contractor has employed and trained most of the Guatemalan personnel required and the initial work has been well received by the producers who will form the first regional cooperative.

FY 1972 Program: U.S. Technicians - Direct hire Cooperatives Advisor; Agricultural Cooperatives Advisor and Assistant under A.C.D.I. contract.

Participants - Two for agricultural credit training in U.S. and Puerto Rico, 3 mo. each.

Commodities - Vehicles and office equipment under A.C.D. I. contract.

Other Costs - In-country training, A.C.D.I. locals and operating costs, technician travel, CUNA Advisor (TCN) and local secretary, contribution to operation costs of FENACOAC.

- * Renumbered from 520-15-995-200.
- ** Earlier Coop activity carried out under Project 187.

			U S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	-	_	_		Est	imated FY		Prop	posed FY	1972	Agricultural Cooperative
Estimated FY 71	361	251		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Development International (ACDI)
Estimated through 6/30/71	361	251	110	U.S. Technicians Participants	27 9	22	49	32 3	44	76 3	CUNA International
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	15 162	9 118	23 280	100	6 136	6 236	
Proposed FY 72	321	1,218	1,900	Total Obligations	212	149	361	135	186	321	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	The state of the s	FUNDS	
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	INITIAL OBLIGATION	T.C. SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
BBOJECT NUMBER 511-11-190-364	p. 177. FY 71 P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: 1976	

Project Target and Course of Action: To (a) promote import substitution and increase exports; (b) diversify crop production; and (c) promote integration of the rural population into the economic, social and political life of Bolivia. Utah State University on AID contract is assisting the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Wheat Institute and agricultural and livestock cooperatives in all aspects of wheat, sheep, llama and alpaca production and marketing. AID also assists Bolivia to develop other agricultural institutions and the national community development program.

Progress to Date: Recent production increases provide one measure of progress in agricultural institution-building: In 1970, wheat production increased 20% to 75,000 MT. Wheat milling increased 50% in 1970 to 28,000 MT. Sheep wool marketed by the national wool marketing association (COMBOLFA) increased from 253,000 kilos in 1969 to 329,000 kilos in 1970. In addition, Bolivia expects to export 12,000 head of beef, 4,000 MT of corn and 10,000 MT of rice in CY 1971; all were previously imported. The Agricultural Reform agency now has 18 operating field units which have issued over 450,000 land titles. The Community Development Service has assisted community groups in completing over 4,500 small, self-help projects, e.g. bridges, farm to market roads, irrigation canals, school room construction and repair, etc. FY 1972 Program: Utah State University will continue to

assist in improving wheat yields and marketing, and to

advise on improvement of livestock breeding and marketing practices. AID will also provide technical assistance in preparation for a possible \$8 million Agriculture Production and Marketing loan which complements IDB and World Bank activities in the agricultural sector.

Agriculture Production and Marketing - \$255,000; 2 supervisory direct hire technicians-\$80,000; 4 consultants, various fields, to evaluate AID technical assistance in agriculture (contractor to be determined) \$150,000; 3 participants from Ministry to study agriculture production and marketing in U.S. - \$15,000; invitational travel - \$10,000.

Sheep, Llama, Alpaca - \$198,000: 3 Utah State contract breeding/marketing specialists - \$120,000; 8 short-term Utah State contract consultants - \$45,000; breeding stock-\$20,000; 2 COMBOFLA participants in marketing techniques to U.S. - \$13,000.

Community Development - \$35,000: 1 AID supervisory technician - \$30,000; invitational travel - \$5,000.

Cereals Development - \$403,000: 7 Utah State contract specialists in seed, fertilizer, extension, agronomy, marketing and credit-\$310,000; 8 short-term contract consultants for 30 man-months-\$40,000; seeds and other commodities-\$40,000; 2 contract participants - \$13,000.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligation s	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	3,268	2,743	525	,	Est	mated FY	1971		osed FY	1972	
Inrough 6/30/70	3,200	·····	323	Cost Components	Direct	Contract Other	Total	Direct	Contract / Other	Total	
Estimated FY 71	1,038	1,388		Cost Components	AID	Agency	10101	AID	Agency	10101	UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	135	629	764	110	665	775	
through 6/30/71	4,306	4,131	175	Participants	50		50	41		41	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	92	105	197		60	60_	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	25	2	27	15		15	
Proposed FY 72	891	1,420	6,617	Total Obligations	302	736	1038	166	725	891	

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Productivity and SECTOR FUNDS Agriculture and Rural Development TC Institutional Development PRIOR REFERENCE INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION 526-15-110-050 p. 217 FY 71 LA P.D.B. PROJECT NUMBER 1965 FY: 1976

Project Target and Courses of Action: To accelerate transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture and increase agricultural exports. The project seeks to: (1) assist the Ministry of Agriculture to formulate policies and execute programs in production and marketing; (2) help Paraguay increase production of beef by 15% from 1969 to 1976, wheat, rice and soybeans by 100% between 1969 and 1975, and the annual value of small farmer production by 33%. Progress to Date: Agricultural services have been consolidated under the Ministry, production plans completed for wheat and soybeans, a Central Accounting Office established, plans developed for an agricultural census, and the research and extension service focused on major production targets. A National Livestock Development Center and a new livestock experiment station have been established, and 15 animal nutrition studies are expected to be completed in FY 1972. Wheat production increased by 25%, rice by 17% and soybeans by 50% in 1970. Pilot programs to provide credit to small farmers have been initiated.

FY 1972 Program:

U.S. Technicians: Two U.S. direct-hire rural development officers will coordinate the program (\$65,000). Four USDA technicians in

planning, marketing and statistics will assist the Ministry in production planning, marketing, budgeting, organization and administration (\$159,000). A New Mexico State University team of four livestock advisors and two economists will support broad Paraguayan efforts to increase beef production through improvements in the agricultural curriculum at the National University, application of improved animal nutrition practices, training in livestock research and development, and promoting increased private sector participation (\$155,000).

Participants: 31 from the Ministry, University and credit cooperatives, to study crop and livestock development planning, statistics and credit in U.S. under USDA arrangements (\$130,000).

Commodities: equipment (7 motorcycles for Peace Corps volunteers working in credit programs, 2 vehicels and audio-visual materials (\$60,000).

Other Costs: Salaries of 4 local hire, local travel, training and printing (\$46,000). 3rd country national cooperative on CUNA contract to help develop 10 new cooperatives and reorganize 25 existing ones to increase small farmer production (\$25,000).

	<u> </u>		U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPA	L CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						NEW MENTOS SEASE		
Through 6/30/70	4.596	4,063	533		Est	imated FY			posed FY		a	MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY	
Estimated FY 71	781	1,015	_	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total			
Estimated through 6/30/71	5,377	5,078	299	U.S. Technicians Participants	119 92	391	510 92	65 130	314	379 130	CUNA	INTERNATIONAL	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	98	-	98	60	-	60	11		
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	51_	30	81	46	25	71			
Proposed FY 72	640	1,897	7,897	Total Obligations	360	421	78 1	301	339	640			

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Agricultural Institutional Development	Agriculture and Rural Development		TC
and Operations	PRIOR REFERENCE		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 527-11-110-060	P. 221. FY 71 IA P D B	fy: 1962	FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Peru to develop key institutions capable of carrying out national agricultural policies designed to meet the nation's growing food demands. North Carolina State University (NCSU) is providing technical assistance on AID contract to improve the research and extension capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Agrarian University (NAU). Contract technicians advise on research on rice, beans, potatoes and animal nutrition, and help to mobilize the scientists, educators and agricultural technicians in a coordinated effort to increase production and improve marketing in the agricultural sector.

Progress to Date: Through the research and extension activities, rice production is now sufficient for the needs of the country and a surplus may develop in 1972. Potato production increased by 350,000 tons in 1970 and now meets internal demand. New bean varieties are being utilized by farmers and many disease resistant varieties have been identified and are now in commercial production. At the NAU, undergraduate enrollment increased by 200 to 2,300 students. During 1970, 35 university staff members were studying for advanced degress in the U.S. under AID sponsorship, while 8 completed training and returned to Peru. During 1970, the NAU added classroom facilities for an additional 1000 students. In FY 1971 the Mission, with the GOP, is conducting an evaluation

to better define the role of external assistance to Peru's agricultural sector.

FY 1972 Program: AID will continue assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and the NAU through the NCSU contract.

Technicians: 2 AID advisors to supervise the project and 6 short-term PASA technicians to advise on specialized technical problems as required, 12 NCSU long-term and 9 short-term technicians in crop research and curriculum development; 6 man years NCSU staff time to provide campus coordination and administrative backstopping.

Participants: 9 short-term AID participants to the U.S. in extension and marketing; continuing support for 10 contract participants already in long term academic training and 3 new entrants; 3 short-term non-academic participants.

<u>Commodities</u>: Training and demonstration equipment for commodity research programs and necessary replacement vehicles.

Other Costs: 14 local personnel including technical, professional and secretarial; local travel and other contractor support costs.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thouse	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	8.688	7,886	802		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	***************************************	1,132		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	87	475	562	100	525	625	
through 6/30/71	9.638	9.018	620	Participants	8	110	118	15	80	95	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities		24	24		30	30	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	55	191	246	.25	220	245	<u> </u>
Proposed FY 72	995	1 , 903	12,536	Total Obligations	150	800	950	140	855	995	

	TROJECT BATA		
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Agricultural Programs, Planning and	Agriculture and Rural Development		TC
Studies	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 527-11-140-053	P. 221, FY 71 IA P.O.B.	FY: 1962	FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To support Peruvian efforts to accelerate the modernization of the agricultural sector by improving the institutional capacity of the government to formulate and implement effective agricultural policies. Through a contract with Iowa State University, technical assistance is contributing to the development and strengthening of key agriculture agencies in economic research, programming, budgeting and administration.

Country: PERU

Progress to Date: An Institute for Social and Economic Studies is now in operation. It will provide a centralized focus for economic studies and planning research. by bringing together public and private specialists in study teams for specific purposes. The regional planning agency within the Ministry of Agriculture (OSPA) is now an established institution and is staffed to carry out planning and budgeting operations at regional and national levels. Contract personnel are assisting with macro-economic and price marketing studies. OSPA has developed almost all the economic studies available to the government for basing agricultural policy decisions. Peruvian agencies concerned with agricultural planning and development are gaining increased sophistication in planning and budgeting for development. A current evaluation, undertaken jointly by A.I.D. and the Peruvian Government, is reviewing agricultural planning within the context of overall U.S.

FY 1972 Program:

U.S. Technicians: 4 full-time ISU agricultural economists supported by 5 short-term consultants and 3 man-years of contract backstopping, to work principally with OSPA and the Ministry of Agriculture's offices of statistics and marketing, and to assist the Institute for Social and Economic Studies to expand applied research in social sciences related to decisions in the agricultural sector.

TABLE III

Participants: 20 contract participants from planning and statistical agencies and the universities; 16 to the U.S. in agricultural economics, general economics and computer sciences; 4 to Mexico in statistics.

Commodities: Office equipment and replacement vehicles.

Other Costs: One full-time third-country contract technician, 4 local administrative personnel, up to \$10,000 for temporary assistance of Peruvian technicians and students, local travel and other contractor support costs.

assistance t			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thouse	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			.'
Through 6/30/70	3,167	2,814	350		Esti	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Through 6/30/70			353	Cost Components	Direct	Contract/ Other	Total	Direct	Contract/	Total	Iowa State University
Estimated FY 71	360	401		out components	AID	Agency		AID	Agency		Towa Source only or Brog
Estimated				U.S. Technicians		204	204		234	234	·
through 6/30/71	3 , 52 7	3,215	312	Participants		78	78		45	45	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	-	12	12		10	10	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs		66	66		96	96	
Proposed FY 72	385	1,088	5,000	Total Obligations		360	360		385	385	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS	1
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SUPPORT	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMEN	T	TC	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	1
PROJECT NUMBER 598-13-190-546	New Project	FY: 1972	FY: 1975	l

Project Targets and Course of Action: To increase the effectiveness of USG assistance to Latin American agriculture by helping to institute: (1) agricultural sector analysis and strategy methodology in Latin American countries such as Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Panama and Uruguay as strong possibilities during FY 1972; (2) experimentation with agricultural technologies designed to adjust production processes to the economic, natural, and human resource endowments of individual countries.

The specific activities are: (1) country sector analyses under contracts with select Latin American or United States research foundations and institutions, such as Instituto Getulio Vargas in Brazil, Instituto de Torcuato Di Tella in Argentina, the economics department of the University of Los Andes in Colombia and a U.S. consulting firm or university; (2) experimentation with new agricultural technologies, appropriate to the labor surplus economies of various countries through contract, using one or two appropriate Latin American experimental stations or pilot farms; and (3) preparation of country agricultural reports containing data for sector analysis and evaluation of programs, through contracts with selected Latin American institutions.

FY 1972 Programs: Contracts with Latin American institutions for professional services of three economists, one systems analyst, one statistician for sector analyses (\$43,000); one agricultural engineer to experiment with new agricultural technologies on crops (\$16,000); and one economist-statistician to prepare reports providing data needed for sector analysis and strategy (\$10,000). Administrative-clerical backup costs and overhead for these professional services will total \$41,000.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70				-	Fst	metad FY		Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71				Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	:			U.S. Technicians Participants							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs					110	110	
Proposed FY 72	110	580	750	Total Obligations					110	110	

		· ·
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Castelar Graduate School	Agriculture and Rural Development	TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-110-541	P. 171, FY 71 L.A. PDB	FY: 1971 FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To utilize the facilities and resources of the Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences at Castelar, Argentina as a regional center capable of granting high quality M.S. degrees in the agricultural sciences to students of the southerncone countries (Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina). Capitalizing upon the relatively large number of qualified agricultural scientists and the financial resources presently available to the Graduate School, A.I.D. will assist in upgrading and expanding courses in agricultural economics, agricultural extension, and animal production; and initiating and developing courses in crop science and soil science. Specific targets are to (1) develop degree programs of comparable quality to those offered by U.S. universities with particular relevance to the agricultural problems of the southern-cone; (2) increase the enrollment of non-Argentine students from approximately 25% to 50%; and (3) double enrollments (now approximately 60 students) by 1975.

Progress to Date: With the encouragement of the Interamerican Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IIAS), the University of Buenos Aires, the National University of La Plata, and the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) agreed in 1967 to combine their resources and establish a Graduate School at the INTA National Agricultural Research Center. A.I.D.'s contribution to the new cooperative relationship, utilizing Argentine institutional capabilities for required research

and training, is being provided by a consortium of U.S. universities over a 12-month period beginning in FY 1971.

FY 72 Program: The FY 72 program consists of consortium assistance in training instructors, in teaching specialized courses for which local instructors are not yet available, and in advising on curriculum development.

U.S. Technicians: 11 short-term professionals (1 agricultural economist; 1 agricultural extension; 4 crop scientists; 5 soil scientists), \$68,000, 7 long term professionals (1 agricultural extension; 2 animal scientists, 1 crop scientist; 2 soil scientists; 1 project leader; 1 agricultural research programmer, \$196,000, 7 man/months of campus administrative personnel, \$19,000.

Participants: 3 participants in agricultural extension at U.S. universities, \$24,000.

Other Costs: \$16,000. Local salaries and travel.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un li quidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70					Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	585	45		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other	Total	
Estimated F1 /1	205	42		U.S. Technicians		351	351		Agency 283	283	
through 6/30/71	585	45	540	Participants		79	79		24	24	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities		125	125				
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs		30	30		16	16	
Proposed FY 72	323	1,252	2,160	Total Obligations		585	585		323	323	

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS	
International Tropical Agricultural	Agriculture and Rural Development		TC	
Center (CIAT)	PRIOR REFERENCE INIT	TIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGA	TION
PROJECT NUMBER 598-13-110-545	p. 12h FY 1971 L.A. PDB FY	y: 1 971	FY: 1975	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the International Tropical Agricultural Center (CIAT)accelerate crop and livestock production in humid tropics through integrated research. cooperative extension with national institutions, and commodity oriented training. This activity will be carried out primarily at CIAT in Cali, Colombia. with supporting programs conducted by L.A. national research institutions. CIAT seeks to solve specific lowland tropical production problems in cattle, swine.rice.corn.food legumes.and tropical root crops. CIAT's approach views farm production as an integrated system, giving attention to economic and social factors affecting production. In addition, CIAT proposes to give particular attention to the suitability and applicability of improved technology to the small farmer. CTAT is one of a network of international agricultural research centers (including the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines; International Center for Improvement of Corn and Wheat, Mexico and International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria) organized for the purpose of rapidly improving agricultural production systems applicable to developing nations of the world. These centers bring together international teams of highly skilled agricultural scientists to focus their research efforts upon a limited number of agricultural commodities and diffuse technologies attained throughout developing nations.

Progress to Date: The International Center for Improve-

ment of Corn and Wheat (CIMMYT) and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) are recognized as main contributors to the rapid increases in wheat and rice production within several of the developing nations which has come to be referred to as the "Green Revolution". South and Central America's failure to share in the "Green Revolution" underscores the potential contribution of a similar institution which would address itself to the particular agricultural problems within this region. CIAT is presently in the developmental stage and is expected to be in full operation by '72.

FY '72 Program: A.I.D. will contribute \$750,000 to CIAT's core budget in FY '72. The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations will each contribute \$750,000, the Kellogg Foundation \$250,000 and IDB will provide \$125,000 for advanced training of agricultural scientists. The Canadian Government is also considering financial support to CIAT. The total CIAT budget for '72 is \$3,027,157 divided as follows: 17 man/ years of animal science research \$674,823; 20 man/years of plant science research \$941,689;2 man/years agricultural engineering and station operation \$230,005; 2 man/years of agricultural economics research: 5 man/yrs. of training and information services \$317,009; trainee support \$176,440; library costs \$81,876;1 man/yr. biometric services \$40,876; \$244,185 administrative expenditures, and \$198,832 other operational expenses. Since the proposed budget exceeds the firm contributions, additional sponsors are being sought.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un li qui dated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	· _	_	_		Est	imated FY	,	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	6 80	340		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL
Estimated through 6/30/71	680	340	340	U.S. Technicians Participants							AGRICULTURAL CENTER (CIAT)
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs		680	680		750	750	
Proposed FY 72	750	2,525	3,955	Total Obligations		680	680		750	7 50	

, 24 120701412			
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Agricultural Marketing Systems	Agriculture and Rural Development		TC
Development	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 598-13-150-548	New Project	FY: 1972	FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Latin
American countries in (1) organizing and conducting
studies of their marketing systems for the purpose of
identifying the factors limiting performance, and (2)
designing and implementing marketing improvement programs.
A.I.D. Missions may then assist the countries to meet
the specific financial and technical requirements for
these marketing improvement programs. The project will
also assist Latin American institutions in the development of (a) training programs for personnel working on
agricultural marketing problems, and (b) capacity to
conduct marketing research and provide technical assistance on a regional basis.

Progress to Date: Under a previous project (National Market Integration, 598-15-260-440) the Latin American Market Planning Center (LAMP) at Michigan State University conducted diagnostic studies of the urban-rural marketing systems in Puerto Rico, Bolivia, Northeast Brazil (Recife) and Colombia (Cali). Most recently, LAMP has been assisting Northeast Brazil and Colombia in planning and implementing marketing improvement programs based upon earlier diagnostic studies. Using this experience, LAMP is prepared to offer assistance to other Latin American countries in analyzing their agricultural marketing systems and implementing marketing improvement programs.

FY 1972 Program: The FY 1972 Program will provide for:
(1) a marketing economist within a Latin American

institution (Inter-American Center for Training in National and International Marketing/CICOM) to assist in developing its capacity to train technicians in the area of agricultural marketing - 9 man/months, \$36,000; (2) two research assistants to work within countries undertaking diagnoses of their agricultural systems - 18 man/months \$27,000; (3) 14 man/months of short-term marketing consultants \$56,000 to advise indigenous technicians in the conduct of diagnostic marketing studies and the development of marketing improvement programs; and (4) other costs of \$31,000 (\$25,000 for travel expenses of consultants, \$6,000 for office supplies, computer usage, and local expenses).

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			Michigan State Univer-
Through 6/30/70					Est	imated FY			posed FY	,	sity /The Latin Ameri-
Estimated FY 71				Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	can Market Planning Center (LAMP)
Estimated through 6/30/71				U.S. Technicians Participants					119	119	Constitution (Institution)
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs					31	31	
Proposed FY 72	1 50	5 7 6	726	Total Obligations			l		150	1 50	

		THOSE OF BATA			
ı	PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS	
	AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		TC	
	MORIOODIOIGED PRESIDENTALIO	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
	PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-190-547	New Project	FY: 1972	FY: 1977	

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote more effective use of U. S. and other donor assistance, and of Latin American agricultural resources by improving agricultural management skills and techniques within the public and private sector. This will be done by assisting the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IICA), a regional public sector institution with considerable experience in L. A. agricultural development, to conduct applied research, and to provide consultation and training in improved agricultural management skills and techniques.

A.I.D. will assist IICA to (1) develop competencies in the new management skills needed by the public and private sectors; (2) establish a clearing house for educational and training materials on innovations in management techniques applicable to agriculture; (3) organize training workshops, conferences, and non-degree programs; (4) tural officials and key educations in modern management research procedures and methods and (5) provide consultant services to national entities.

Funds provided by A.I.D.'s Central Technical Assistance Bureau will enable a U. S. university to provide academic management training to foreign students in the U. S. This project will support a comparable research and training program in L. A. which will be closely coordinated with the U. S. activity. In 1972, emphasis will be given to improving national institutional effectiveness in providing assistance to small farm operators.

This is to be done through better integration and delivery of research information, marketing data, credit and inputs for production of selected commodities.

FY 1972 Program:

U. S. Technicians - \$10,000 for two short-term agricultural management specialists from U. S. universities to assist IICA staff on specific management problems.

with considerable experience in L. A. agricultural

development, to conduct applied research, and to provide in U. S. universities of two officials of L. A. Ministries
consultation and training in improved agricultural

of Agriculture.

Other Costs; \$40,000 for two IICA managers and two junior officials from L.A. Ministries of Agriculture to carry out field studies, organize training programs and provide consultant services to national agricultural institutions. \$10,000 for administrative and support costs of four training workshops in L.A. countries for national agricultural officials, on implementation of management techniques and \$30,000 for travel, allowances, administrative support and equipment.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)			_			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70					Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71				Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated				U.S. Technicians					10	10	
through 6/30/71				Participants					10	10	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities							
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs					80	80	
Proposed FY 72	100	610	710	Total Obligations					100	100	

LATIN AMERICA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)										
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed							
Technical Cooperation	11.3 <u>a</u> /	15.9 <u>a</u> /	17.9							

a/ Includes Development Loan funded grants of \$10,956,000 in FY 1970 and \$15,596,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Population programs in Latin America are aimed at (1) increasing the recognition by individuals and leaders of the social burden imposed by high population growth rates; (2) introducing population as an input in long-range social and economic planning; and (3) helping to make economical family planning services widely accessible to all elements of society. To achieve these objectives a three-fold strategy is being used within Latin America:

- -- Expansion of information and educational programs to encourage attitudes favorable to limiting family size, to motivate the public to seek medical help for birth limitations, and to make the public aware of the location of clinics and services.
- -- Improvement of demographic data and program evaluation techniques in order to define the nature of the population problem, provide the means for more precise planning in social and economic sectors, and evaluate the progress of the overall effort; and
- -- Improvement of health delivery systems, focussing on the provision of family planning clinical services by developing new institutions and manpower resources and strengthening traditional health service facilities.

In Latin America, the population programs which A.I.D. supports are largely carried out by international, public and private organizations which receive funds from many donors, including European governments, foundations, and individuals. In FY 1970, these organizations contributed almost \$10 million from private funds to population programs in Latin America. During the same period A.I.D.-financed activities in demographic research and related projects amounted to almost \$11 million. Latin American governments and private Latin American groups have continued to furnish facilities and commodities, medical and administrative manpower, and research and training.

Health Delivery Systems: The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) plays a leading role in the improvement of health delivery systems and the extension of family planning through Ministry of Health Programs. Member governments and some European nations contribute to a multilateral fund for a hemisphere-wide education

and training program, for improvement of program administration and for the development and implementation of such efforts as post-partum and clinical family planning services. Supported by A.I.D. regional funds, these PAHO programs form an integral part of existing national health programs, including maternal and child health services.

A.I.D. will also continue its bilateral support to private and public institutions, including maternal and child care programs, and Ministries of Health and Social Security in selected countries such as El Salvador.

One of the deficiencies of family planning clinics, maternal and child health services and post-partum programs is that they are largely urban systems and demand scarce medical skills. In order to reach the rural sector and economize on scarce manpower skills, new community medicine delivery systems have been developed. One such system is a comprehensive community-wide medical program which includes family planning as part of the maternal and child health services. Through its affiliated medical faculties, the Pan American Federation of Medical Schools (PAFAMS) with A.I.D. support encourages extension of this system on a pilot basis in other Latin American countries.

A.I.D. supports the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), a private, non-profit association of national voluntary family planning organizations which has 32 affiliates in Latin America. Clinics specializing in family planning were largely initiated in the private sector with the assistance of IPPF and the Pathfinder Fund. In some cases, these clinics have been absorbed, or are being partially supported, by Latin American public funds and private donations.

<u>Demographic Data</u>: A persistent impediment to population programs and national development planning is the lack of timely and adequate demographic data. Quality data are required to define the scope of the population problem and to enable objective evaluation of performance in ongoing and proposed family planning programs.

Goals in the demographic and evaluation area are: (1) to obtain national commitments to take timely and accurate censuses and intercensal surveys; (2) to incorporate the concept of evaluation in all family planning delivery systems; (3) to gain national support for the inclusion of the population problem in social and economic planning; and (4) to establish a national capacity to do research on factors that influence individual family decisions with respect to family size.

LATIN AMERICA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Along with Latin American and international organizations we will continue to help strengthen the capacity of the Latin American Demographic Center in Chile and its nucleus of trained demographers to undertake demographic research and provide technical assistance to Latin American Governments in relating demographic data to economic planning and resource allocation.

<u>Guatemala</u> has taken the lead with A.I.D. support in developing program evaluation methodology utilizing the resources of the family planning staff at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. Other Latin American countries, particularly in Central America, are expected to adopt the Guatemala program as a prototype for their own evaluation systems. In addition, information and education programs are being formulated to reach men and women of reproductive age with information on responsible parenthood and family planning techniques.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

SECTOR: POPULATION AND HEALTH

		FY	FY of	T	rough FY 1	970	Est	timated FY	1971			
Project Title	1. 0		r Sched- il uled a- Finol Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- doted Obligations 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obliga- tion	Estimated Total Cost
Brazil Health (Includes Malaria Eradication) National Water and Sewerage	51241-540- 512-11-520-			14,801 3,103	14,65° 3,100	143 3	29!; 59	290 62	1)+7	291 236 55	-	15,331 3,217
Colombia Demographic Research Regional Training	*514-11-580- 514-11-540-		1974 1966	73 ^l 4 102	147 91	587 11	588 -	700	475	510 -	1,180	3,012 102
Central American Economic Community:										i		
ROCAP Health and Demographic Studies	596-15-570-	-023 1967	Cont.	659	362	297	265	1479	83	326	Cont.	Cont.
Costa Rica Demographic Education	515-11-580-	-105 1968	1973	879	547	332	3 88	350	370	305	234	1,806
El Salvador Family Planning and Health Services	519-15-580	-149 1966	Cont.	1,372	934	438	4 3 9	463	414	322	Cont.	Cont.
Guatemala Population and Rural Health	*520-15-580-	-189 1968	Cont.	1,204	686	518	777	850	445	997	Cont.	Cont.
Honduras Health and Family Planning	*522-11-580-	-065 1966	Cont.	828	468	360	523	680	203	575	Cont.	Cont.
Nicaragua Family Planning	*524-11-580-	-072 1968	Cont.	977	353	624	400	649	375	590	Cont.	Cont.
*Detailed project narrative—See Table III	Total (include	les projec	ts liste	ed on fo	llowing	pages).	15,949	15,226	11,793	17,865		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

	On Duty At Close of Year							
TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972					
A.I.D. employed	10	12	15					
Participating agency	9 3	9 20	3 16					
Total	22	41	314					

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

	Programmed During Year							
TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972					
Non-contract	335 566	432 951	321 1,329					
Contract								
Total	901	1,38 3	1,650					

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

SECTOR: POPULATION AND HEALTH

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TOR:		(201101)	X1110011113	IN I hou	_								- ` ' ' ' -
			FY of	FY of Sched-	The	ough FY 19	970	Esti	mated FY	1971	Proposed	Future	Estimated
Project Title	*	Project Number	Initial Obliga- tion	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/71	Program	Year Obligations	Total Cost
Bolivia Family Care		511-11-570-439	1967	Cont.	469	315	154	3 35	3 3 5	154	335	Cont.	Cont.
Chile Population/Family Planning		513-11-580-208	1967	Cont.	1,870	939	931	78	650	359	60	Cont.	Cont.
Dominican Republic Public Health		517-15-590-080	1967	1969	743	635	108	_	60	_	-	_	695
Ecuador Population	*	518-15-570-094	1968	Cont.	1,426	539	887	1,272	1,270	889	818	Cont	Cont.
Jamaica Family Planning	*	532-11-580-030	1966	1973	1,176	607	569	510	290	789	575	449	2,710
Panama Health and Population	*	525-15-580-142	1967	1975	1,005	616	389	700	645	444	438	640	2,783
Paraguay Population and Nutrition		526-11-580-085	1965	Cont.	477	84	393	471	501	363	427	Cont	. Cont.
Human Resources and Population Studies		527-11-570-132	1966	Cont.	781	606	175	360	205	330	350	Cont	. Cont.
Uruguay Maternal Child Care Tuberculosis-Brucelosis Center		528-11-531-094 528-11-510-068	1971 1967	1973 1967	- 50	30	- 20	223 -	95 9	128	31	216	470 39
Venezuela Population and Demography Program		529-15-580-034	1967	1971	550	429	121	25	80	66	-	_	575
Regional Projects: The Center for Latin American Demographic Studies The Population Council The Pan American Federation of	*	598-15-570-459 598-15-570-456	1964 1965	Cont.	1,311 4,672	941 3,510	370 1,162	350 1,146	370 1,458	350 850	10,915 375 1,800	Cont	
Associations of Medical Schools International Planned Parenthood	1	598-15-580-479	1969	1972	392	82	310	200	310	200	400	-	992
Federation The Pathfinder Fund Pan American Health Organization Regional Technical Aids Center Regional Advisory Services The Latin American Center for the Study of Population and Family Planning	* * *	\$98-15-580-457 \$98-15-570-471 \$98-15-570-470 \$98-15-580-477 \$98-15-570-438 \$98-15-570-460	1965 1969 1966 1968 1967	1972 1972 Cont. 1972 Cont. 1970	4,389 300 2,685 214 206 1,340	3,514 259 1,627 214 206 1,087	875 41 1,058 - - 253	2,000 800 2,750 65 931	1,875 541 1,058 65 622 253	1,000 300 2,750 - 309	3,250 700 4,000 40 350	Cont	319

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Demographic Research	Population and Health		TYC
PROJECT NUMBER 514-11-580-150	p. 87, FY 1971 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY:
Project Target and Course of Action: To	improve receiving training.		

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve Colombia's capabilities to collect, process, evaluate and use demographic statistics; and to provide trained personnel for maternal-child health and family planning programs. This project provides: (1) short-term consultants from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BuCen) to assist Colombia's National Statistical Agency (DANE) in data processing activities: (2) a contract with the University of North Carolina (UNC) to provide technical assistance and other support to DANE in establishing a laboratory for testing methods and devising new techniques for measuring demographic change; (3) in-country and U.S. training for officials of organizations and universities associated with demography and family planning in Colombia, including DANE, the Colombian Association of Medical Schools, the School of Public Health at the University of Antioquia, and the Ministry of Public Health; and (4) special studies related to population problems. One study on migration patterns is being carried out in FY 1971.

Progress to Date: In FY 1970 a BuCen statistician helped DANE design and conduct a household survey, which is now a permanent activity of DANE. Short-term advisors and participant training helped DANE utilize its computer facilities more efficiently and begin preparation for the 1971 population census. Under the UNC contract, the period of September-December 1970 was spent in research design and organization of the research team. During FY 1970, 42 participants received or were

FY 1972 Program: The UNC/DANE demographic statistics laboratory will continue its research. The BuCen advisors will continue to help DANE upgrade its present programs and institute new ones.

U.S. Technicians: 2 direct hire advisors for

developing and monitoring program; 1 long-term contract advisor, 3 short-term advisors (1 m/m each) in data processing and on-campus statistical services for the UNC/DANE demographic statistics laboratory. Under the BuCen PASA, 5 short-term advisors in census tabulation and analysis, data processing and national accounts for a total of 12 man-months. Participants: 4 DANE employees for long-term training in statistics/demography, 3 university professors for long-term training in population dynamics and public health, and 1 professor for longterm training in counseling and sex education. Short-term training as follows for DANE officials: census tabulation 4, data processing 2, economic planning 1. Leadership training in Puerto Rico for 10 women employees of government agencies working in development programs, and training in public health administration and population dynamics for 7 health program officials.

Other Costs: DANE/UNC sub-contract; travel, transportation, translation services, and publications.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
· ·	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						Unionalta of Nameh
Through 6/30/70	734	734 147 587			Es	timated FY	,	t	posed FY	1972	University of North Carolina (FY 1970-1974)
Estimated FY 71	588	700		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Bureau of the Census
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,322	847	475	U.S. Technicians Participants	308	170	170 308	77 155	122	199 155	(FY 1970-1974) Baxter McDonald & Co.
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(FY 1971)
		Obligations	Tatal Cost	Other Costs	30	80	110	16	140	156	
Proposed FY 72	510	1,180	3,012	Total Obligations	338	250	588	248	262	510	

	I NOTECT DATA	
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Population and Rural Health	Population and Health	TC
` · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 520-15-580-189	p. 150 FY 1971 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1968 FY: Continuing

Target and Course of Action: To provide family planning services to 200,000 women (20% of the 1 million women of fertile age) by 1975.

Three new approaches will be used: 1) Existing health centers, health posts, hospitals and mobile units of the Ministry of Health will all be included in the program and an intensive education, promotion and motivation campaign (largely financed by AID) will be launched to increase utilization of services. 2) Training programs for practical nurses and health assistants will be initiated. The government is creating a school to train health assistants needed to expand the provision of health services to all rural communities, and the AID advisor is helping to design the curriculum and develop a plan for utilization of these assistants. 3) Utilizing technical assistance from AID the Guatemalan Social Security Institute will conduct abortion studies and will consider adding family planning to its maternal/child health program.

Progress to Date: Family planning services are currently being offered in all 70 health centers and 4 mobile units of the Ministry. The total number of new family planning acceptors should reach 2,200 per month by the end of 1971. The private Family Planning Association (largely financed by AID) operates 13 clinics which see an average of 1,000 new acceptors per month. The Ministry of Education is training teachers and community leaders in sex education.

FY 1972 Program.

Direct Hire Population Officer, Public Health Advisor under Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) contract (18 months).

Participants: 12 for 2-4 week specialty training in U.S. and L.A.

Commodities: Medical equipment, training and promotional materials.

Other Costs: Ministry of Health operational costs (a comprehensive, modern evaluation system; a promotion, training and education office; development of health assistant and nurse training schools including construction and equipping and staff support and student training costs.) Support to the private Family Planning Association, to Del Valle Univ. for Sex Education programs, and expansion of the Social Security Institute activities.

	U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
Through 6/30/70	1,204	.,204 686			Est	Contract	1971	Pro	posed FY	r	Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC).
Estimated FY 71	777	850		Cost Components	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	medical colleges (AAMC).
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,981	1,536	445	U.S. Technicians Participants	16 5	93	109	18 8	72	90 8	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Tatal Cost	Commodities Other Costs	21 642		21 649	20 879		20 879	
Proposed FY 72	997	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations	684	93	777	925	72	997	

	TROSECT BATTA		
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Health and Family Planning	Population and Health		TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 522-11-580-065	p. 164, FY 1971 LA P.D.B.	fy: 1966	FY: Cont.

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the capability of the Ministry of Health's nationwide Maternal Child Health (MOH) Program to provide family planning services. The program aims at furnishing family planning assistance to a minimum of 20,000 women annually in 25 clinics, and at reducing the birth rate by at least 10% by 1980. Course of action is to: (1) improve the operating efficiency of family planning activities of the clinics; (2) continue education programs at the clinics emphasizing responsible parenthood and (3) provide training for staff at the clinics: including medical personnel, para-medical social workers, laboratory technicians, health educators, planners and demographers; and 4) conduct evaluations and analyses to assess progress and redefine objectives.

Progress to Date: A Maternal Child Health and Family Planning section was established in the Ministry of Public Health in June 1968. Since 1968 the program has expanded to include 23 clinics, staffed with physicians, nurses and social workers specially trained in family planning. The clinics are back-stopped and supervised by a trained medical, para-medical and administrative staff. Approximately 90,000 pre- and post natal patients and 100,000 children below the age of 5 have been treated by the clinics. In addition, approximately 60,000 women have received family planning instruction.

FY 1972:

U.S. Technicians: One direct hire Population Advisor to work with Ministry of Health. Under contract with the University of Florida, one long-term and three short-term institutional advisors for evaluation studies of the Ministry Program.

Participants: Twenty participants from ministry to receive short-term and long-term training in public health, administration, statistics, population dynamics, demography and uterine cancer methodology in the United States and Latin America.

Commodities: Clinic and educational equipment, supplies, contraceptives, pharmaceuticals and office supplies.

Other Costs: Local training of personnel, production of educational materials, and grant to Ministry of Health to cover salaries of program staff; (includes 33 Doctors, 23 Social workers, 60 Nurses, 14 Administrators and 40 Nutritionists, Pharmacists and Laboratory Technicians.)

	U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
Through 6/30/70	828	468	360		Estimated FY				Proposed FY 1972		University of Florida
Estimated FY 71	52 3	680		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	, and the second
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	33	14	47	30	60	90	
through 6/30/71	1,351	1,148	203	Participants	24		24	30		30	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	99		99	100		100	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	353		353	355		3 55	
Proposed FY 72	575	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations	509	14	523	515	60	575	

	I ROJECI DATA	IABLE III
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
FAMILY PLANNING	Population and Health	TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 524-11-580-072	P. 168, FY 71 LA PDB	FY: 1968 FY: Continuing

Project and Course of Action: The project assist the Ministry of Health, the National Social Security Institute and the Moravian Mission in Northeast Nicaragua to (a) disseminate information on demographic and population problems with the aim of influencing attitudes towards family planning and (b) provide family planning clinical services. AID funds supplement other sources of financing for staffing and training at various centers, and for materials and visual aids, commodities and participant training. By the end of FY 1972, it is planned to provide services to treat about 50,000 women at various clinics and to increase the total number of clinics utilizing family planning services from 50 to more than 75. Emphasis will be placed on information, education and motivations programs in the FY 1972 program.

Program to Date: As of December 31, 1970 family planning services were available in 50 health centers and 10 Social Security Institute clinics and 5 private clinics. It is estimated that there are about 332,000 women in Nicaragua in the fertile age group. An average of between 10,000 and 15,000 per month are now being reached with family planning information.

Welfare in October 1967. Since that time, over 200 professional and sub-professional family planning workers have received training. Although family planning in Nicaragua is under official government sponsorship, assistance is also being provided by Pathfinder, Population Council and the International Planned Parenthood Foundation.

FY 1972 Program:

U. S. Technicians: Direct hire: one population officer.

Participants: Ten laboratory technicians to short courses, congresses and seminars in third countries (5 to study population dynamics and 5 in human development and sex education.)

Other Costs: Operating costs for clinical services, maintenance and operation of vehicles, printing of educational and training materials.

Commodities: audio-visual equipment, clinic and office furniture, miscellaneous teaching & operational materials.

		-	U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un li quidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			1
Through 6/30/70	977	353	624		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY]
Estimated FY 71		649		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,377	1,002	375	U.S. Technicians Participants	25 20		25 20	27 20		27 20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	40 315		40 315	30 513		30 513	
Proposed FY 72	590	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations	400		400	59 0		590	

/ Doorbort	I KOJECI DATA		10000
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	Fur	NDS
POPULATION	Population and Health		TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCH	HEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 518-15-570-094	p. 195, FY 1971 LA F.D.B.	FY: 1968	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: Reduce the population growth rate from 3.4% to 2.0% per year over a ten year period. The project is implemented by the Ministries of Health (MOH), Social Welfare (MOSW), and Defense (MOD). Progress to Date: MOH. 30 public health centers are now providing family planning services to 15,000 women annually and 100 rural health posts are providing 85,000 women motivational information each year in family planing. 102 doctors, 33 health educators, 88 nurses, 42 social workers, 136 midwives and 402 auxiliary nurses of the MOH have received training. An evaluation unit has been established in the MOH. 4 cytology cancer detection centers established with contract assistance from New England Medical Center. The American Institute for Research has assisted the MOH initiate post-partum programs at the MOH clinics. 30% of the families of the National Police and parents of children at 20% of the Quito schools have received instruction in family planning, responsible parenthood, and sex education. MOSW. 14 courses have been held in family planning for 700 parents from 9 rural areas. 25 community leaders and eight social workers have received training. MOD. Personnel required for program development have been appointed and trained. 7 clinics and 2 cytology laboratories are now functioning in military health facilities providing services to 5,000 women. The Government of Ecuador is contributing over \$1 million to the activities supported by this project in both FY 1971 and FY 1972, a 20% increase over FY 1970.

FY 1972 Program: 36 new public health centers (initially reaching 50,000 women) will be opened. 10 additional military clinics (to reach 6.000 women) will offer family planning services. The MOSW program will expand to 16 additional rural areas, training 1,400 participants from these areas. The instructional programs for the parents of primary students in Quito and the National Police will be completed; similar courses will be offered to parents of secondary students.

U.S. Technicians: 1 direct hire and 1 personal services contract to provide general guidance to the project. 2 Columbia University contractors (1 statistician and 1 program evaluation expert) to advise the MOH evaluation unit during FY 1972.

Participants: 28 ministry personnel for short courses in family planning and statistics in the U. S. (5) and at the University of Puerto Rico (23).

Commodities: Equipment to furnish 10 MOD and 8 MOH clinics: contraceptives.

Other Costs: Salaries of 250 personnel in all three ministries, local training, local travel and per diem, rent/utilities.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un liquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	1,426	5 3 9	887		Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	Columbia University
Estimated FY 71	1,272	1,270	<u> </u>	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	New England Medical Center
Estimated through 6/30/71	2,698	1,809	889	U.S. Technicians Participants	16 166	155 -	171 166	34 96	82	116 96	American Institute
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	281	-	281	101	-	101	for Research
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	654	_	654	505	-	505	
Proposed FY 72	818	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations	1,117	155	1,272	736	82	818	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
FAMILY PLANNING	Population and Health	TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 532-11-580-030	P. 206, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1966 FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Jamaica to reduce the birth rate from 3.9% in 1966 to 2.5% in 1976. AID will provide the National Family Planning Board with contraceptive supplies and clinical materials to serve 75,000 - 90,000 recipients plus technical assistance for clinical, educational, research and evaluation programs and help strengthen the capability of the University of the West Indies (UWI) to support the program.

Progress to Date: There are 153 clinics in operation in all 14 parishes. The program has reached over 60,000 women of child bearing ages (15-44) since 1966. The Jamaican Government budgeted \$600,000 in FY 1971 and has scheduled \$1 million for FY 1972 for this program which has wide support from political, religious and community leaders. AID funds have financed contraceptives. clinical equipment, instruments, training of 19 health educators and technical assistance supporting a national health education effort. AID financed evaluation studies of clinic operations and staff utilization, and helped the government to mount intensified post-partum programs. In keeping with the spirit of Title IX, AID helps private groups making a significant contribution to the family planning effort through "model" clinic projects in depressed areas. AID arranged a contract with the University of Pittsburgh to assist the UWI in developing a supporting research and training program which may eventually serve the entire region. The birth rate

dropped from 3.9% in 1966 to 3.2% in 1970. The new administration at the National Board is embarking on a more vigorous course featuring such changes as daily clinics in important centers and an expanded educational program. The University of Pittsburgh contract will be extended through FY 1973.

FY 1972 Program: AID will continue assistance to the Government effort, and in addition support and encourage private initiatives, in clinical, educational research, training, and evaluation programs.

- (a) U.S. Technicians: Two U.S. direct-hire family planning officers; and one full-time resident medical research and training advisor and four short-term advisors from University of Pittsburgh to assist UWI to further develop its capability to carry out interdisciplinary population and family planning training, research, and evaluation.
- (b) Participants: Sixteen fellowships for UWI health educators and other family planning personnel for short-term training in the U.S.
- (c) <u>Commodities</u>: Contraceptives, clinical equipment and supplies, and teaching equipment and materials.
- (d) Other Costs: Local research and training projects, local production of films and visual aids, and support of model projects in depressed areas and certain local salaries for UWI.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIC	SATIONS			Wadanasadan as Distant unit
Through 6/30/70	1,176	607	569		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY		University of Pittsburgh
Estimated FY 71	510	290		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	·
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,686	897	789	U.S. Technicians Participants	70 24	84	154 24	70 48	112	182 48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	150 130	2 50	152 180	160 60	120	165 180	
Proposed FY 72	575	449	2,710	Total Obligations	374	136	510	338	237	575	

		TROJECT DATA		17,546 111
- [PROJECT TITLE :	SECTOR .		FUNDS
-	Health and Population	Population and Health		TC
ı		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	PROJECT NUMBER: 525-15-580-142	p. 211, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: 197 5

Project Targets and Course of Action: (1) Provide assistance to the Ministry of Health in extending basic health services including family planning, malaria eradication, maternal-child care and nutrition to greatly increased numbers of Panamanians who do not now have access to such services, with immediate emphasis on the rural population. (2) Assist Ministry of Health efforts to stimulate the organization of local health committees and to enable them to participate in the formation of a National Health Plan and subsequently assist in evaluation of its implementation. (3) Assist the Family Planning Association of Panama (APLAFA), a private organization, to provide education/information to complement Ministry of Health efforts. (4) Introduce family planning services into 15 Ministry of Health facilities yearly.

Progress to Date: Family Planning: 8,857 admissions to clinics for intrauterine devices, 291 admissions for other methods and 2,402 admissions for oral pills. Visits to family planning clinics total 26,967. Population dynamics training has been given to 406 professionals trained abroad. Ministry of Health has integrated family planning measures into maternal -child health programs. APLAFA, the private family planning organization, is developing informational/educational activities. Health and Nutrition: PL 480 foods in programs administered by CARE and Catholic Relief Services are benefitting 50,000 mothers and pre-school children, 197,000 school children, and 25,000 additional eligible persons.

FY 1972 Program: Provide administrative backstopping for Malaria Eradication Loan (525-L-023) and the Rural Mobile Health Program (525-L-

029). Aid Ministry of Health to establish 15 new family planning centers. Continue in-country training for health/family planning professionals and auxiliaries. Assist in developing procedures for involving local committees in planning and evaluation of rural health program.

U.S. Technicians: One direct-hire population advisor; one PASA health advisor (USDH) for 1/3 man year.

Participants: Five (5) from Ministry of Health for long-term training (Masters of Public Health) at U.S. Universities to be selected. Twenty (20) for short-term training in Maternal and Child Health and population dynamics at selected U.S. and third country institutions.

Commodities: Clinical and audio-visual equipment and supplies for 15 health clinics, educational materials, vaccines and contraceptives.

Other costs: Evaluation and reserach grants, renovation of 15 health centers to include family planning services. Improvement of facilities for in-country training, including sex education and in-service training for professional and special groups. Country-wide mass media campaign utilizing professional motivational and marketing techniques. Local travel.

		The second secon	U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	· 			OBLIC	SATIONS]
Through 6/30/70	1,005	616	38 9		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY		
Estimated FY 71	700	645	xxxxx	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,705	1,261	444	U.S. Technicians Participants	33 119	2 8	61 119	33 56	14	47 56	NONE.
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	235 285	-	235 285	150 185	-	150 185	
Proposed FY 72	43 8	<i>6</i> 40	2,783	Total Obligations	672	2 8	700	424	14	438	

Country: REGIONAL	PROJECT DATA	I ARLE III
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
DEMOGRAPHIC POPULATION PROGRAM	POPULATION AND HEALTH	TC
598-15-570-438;456;459;470;471	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PR 528+15 m 580-457;477;479	pp. 125-126 FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1964 FY: Continuing

are: 1) to develop in Latin America an awareness of the undesirable impact of high population growth rates on economic and social progress; 2) to assist expansion of family planning programs in Latin America, supported by private and public resources, with the ultimate goal of integrating these programs into the national public health services; 3) to encourage Latin American leaders to use demographic data when formulating national development plans; and 4) to support multilateral organizations in their efforts to assist member organizations and governments to develop rational population policies and effective family planning services.

Progress to Date: Beginning in the mid 1960s, A.I.D. efforts supported the initiatives of international public and private organizations which were performing demographic and biomedical research and financing small family planning clinical programs in Latin America. Efforts of these organizations such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Population Council and the Pathfinder Fund have enabled the national programs to expand rapidly in recent years. These primarily private efforts have created services and demands which now make it possible for public organizations (both national and international) to incorporate population and family planning in demographic research and analysis. programs into their regular programs and budgets for many countries.

In the private sector, The International Planned Parenthood Federation (TPPF) now has 32 affiliates in Latin America.

Project Target and Course of Action: The program objectives The success of the transition to IPPF programs can be measured by the participation of host countries in introducing official family planning programs or making government facilities available to the affiliates for family planning activities. Government participation now exists in some degree in nearly all Latin American countries.

> The Pathfinder Fund advanced the acceptance of family planning services through development of new approaches in motivation and delivery services. These include development of mass communications programs geared towards obtaining wide acceptance of contraceptives and use of mobile clinics to bring family planning programs to rural areas.

The Population Council's post-partum family planning program involves 50 hospitals and five clinics in three countries. Population Council assistance to L. A. training and research centers supported the establishment of teaching of population and demography in public health schools as well as research and evaluation studies.

Largely as a result of the L.A. Demographic Center (CELADE) program, there is a growing recognition of the importance of demographic factors related to economic and social planning in Latin America. CELADE has created a nucleus of trained demographers and assisted national institutions

The Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools (PAFAMS) has introduced family planning in maternal and child care courses in L.A. medical schools thereby exposing doctown to the need for increased emphasis on femily planning

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous		OI B_UV			or-incr		PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			CELADE
Through 6/30/70	14,169	10,353	3,816		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY		IPPF
Estimoted FY 71	8,242	6,299	3,010	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	PAFAMS
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	-	308	308		160		# 70.12 02 .3
through 6/30/71	22,411	16,652	759 ء 5	Participants		750	750	•	1,075	1,075	1
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	· -	541	541	-	522	522	Population Council
		Obligations	Tatal Cost	Other Costs	115	6,528	6,643	90	9,068	9,158	RTAC
Proposed FY 72	10,915	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations	115	8,127	8,242	90	10825	10915	

Country: REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: POPULATION AND HEALTH

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE

DEMOGRAPHIC POPULATION PROGRAM

PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-570-438;456;459;470;471 598-15-580-457;477;479

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has taken a position of leadership in evolving health rationale for integrating family planning services and population dynamics into L. A. health programs. A PAHO Advisory Committee established to advise on PAHO population policy and programs held its first meeting June, 1970. PAHO is working with member governments on the extension of family planning programs as integral parts of existing national health services. In 1970, PAHO began a regionwide education and in-service training program as well as demonstration projects.

FY 1972 Program: \$10.915 million is proposed in FY 1972 to support three program areas:

1. Demographic Data and Program Evaluation Methodology: \$375,000 to CELADE, the regional demographic center, to strengthen CELADE's capacity to create a nucleus of trained demographers and to undertake demographic studies required by national and international agencies. Funds are provided a) to reorient the demographic research and training to focus more directly on problems of population policy; b) to expand the program of education and technical assistance to emphasize the interrelations of economic, social and demographic phenomena and c) to shift from basic demographic training to a graduate program at headquarters with the basic demographic training to be continued at the sub-center in Costa Rica. \$375,000 for period July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973 comprised of \$11,000 for supplies and \$364,000 other costs for seminars, public information programs, salaries and wages for 51 local technicians.

2. Health Delivery Systems:

<u>IPPF</u>- \$3.250 million in other costs will be commingled with funds from other donors for IPPF support to family planning associations in Latin America for calendar year 1973. IPPF, a private non-profit organization which unites the voluntary family planning associations in the world receives funds from the U. S., other governments and private donors. With A.I.D. and other donor approval

IPPF allocates funds to local affiliates for information and education, medical and clinical activities, field work and administration programs.

PAHO- \$4 million as the U. S. Government's contribution to a multilateral fund for a hemisphere-wide education and training program, program administration, and development and implementation of national efforts including post-partum and clinical family planning services. PAHO, as the regional division of the World Health Organization, is responsible for health programs in the hemisphere. The population programs will be an integral part of existing national health services. A.I.D. and other donors to the Fund, including L.A. and European governments, will annually approve program plans. \$4 million for calendar year 1973 will fund six U. S. technicians - \$120,000; 1.125 short and long-term participants for training in the U. S. and Latin America - \$900,000; contraceptives. medical and office equipment and vehicles - \$400,000; headquarters staff costs and service costs for country programs throughout Latin America including post-partum and clinical projects - \$2,580,000.

Population Council is a private, non-profit U. S. organization which fosters research, training and technical consultation in the social and medical sciences and carries on hospital-based post-partum programs. \$1.8 million is proposed for three programs for calendar year 1972; a) \$500,000 for sub-grants to L. A. national and regional institutions for demographic research, attitude surveys, and research and evaluation of public and private family planning services; b) \$600,000 for continuation of the hospital based post-partum program in two countries to provide family planning services to women hospitalized for obstetrical care or post-abortal complications: c) \$700,000 for continuing support to a national association of medical schools program for training medical and paramedical personnel; research related to population; and incorporation of teaching of demography and family planning in medical school curricula. The \$1.8 million proposed

Country: REGIONAL

POPILATION AND HEALTH

TABLE IIIa PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-570-438:456:459:470:471

598-15-580-457:477:479

Sector PROJECT TITLE

DEMOGRAPHIC POPULATION PROGRAM

for the three Population Council grants is composed of medical equipment and contraceptives principally for the post-partum program \$90.000: program administration -\$180.000; local costs for technicians - \$1.090.000. and travel, rents, utilities and in-service training-\$440,000.

The Pathfinder Fund, a small private non-profit U.S. organization, conducts pioneering programs in family planning. \$700.000 will support pilot innovative projects in a) orientation of labor unions and women's organizations towards leadership in population programs: b) development of efficient mass communications programs: c) new approaches to the delivery of family planning services: d) setting up of evaluation units and developing evaluation programs: and e) small catalytic programs and clinics in areas where little or nothing in family planning exists. These projects are carried out by Latin American recipients of Pathfinder grants for contraceptives, education and clinical programs. \$700,000 of population books for distribution in Latin America. for calendar year 1972 will provide \$40,000 for three U. S. technicians, \$20,000 for contraceptives, \$60,000 for six local technicians, \$75,000 for program administration and \$505,000 for sub-grants to Latin American organizations for operational costs of motivation and clinical programs.

3. Information and Education:

PAFAMS is the federation of medical school associations in Latin America. PAFAMS assists national associations to improve general medical education and the delivery of community and preventive medicine. \$400,000 to the Population Division of PAFAMS for the period July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973 will support continued efforts to a) introduce family planning in medical schools, including curriculum innovation seminars and production of teaching guides and audio-visual materials, and b) development of pilot training centers in comprehensive community medicine which includes family planning as part of the maternal-child health program. These centers will provide

a system of health delivery using medical and paramedical personnel to fill the need for adequate maternal-child health care, especially in rural areas. \$400,000 provides: training for 150 participants in Latin America-\$25,000: eight local technicians-\$57.000; office equipment-\$1.000; research and training centers in community medicine-\$213.000; and \$104.000 for development of audio-visual materials, seminars and travel.

Regional Advisory Services: \$350,000 for fiscal year 1972 will provide for the development and evaluation of innovative family planning programs, especially in the field of education, information and communication. \$350,000 provides \$150,000 for 50 participants to be trained in the U. S. in family planning and population and \$200,000 in other costs for development of new programs and evaluation of ongoing programs.

The Regional Technical Aids Center in Mexico will be alloted \$40,000 for Spanish translations and publication

LATIN AMERICA

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

	PROGRAM SUM (In millions of de		
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	25.0	20.9	19.7

During the 1960's, primary education enrollment increased by 72%; 92% more teachers were employed; and the number of primary school graduates rose by 124%, reflecting a steady improvement in the proportion of children in primary school remaining in school through graduation.

But these impressive gains in enrollment have barely kept pace with the increasing number of school-age children. Enrollment in the 1970's must be increased by 50% more than during the 1960's. Unless this is accomplished, the number of school-age children not attending school will once again start to grow by 1980.

In the post-primary levels, the expansion of enrollment during the 1960's was even greater than at the primary level. However, although general secondary and university level enrollment has more than tripled since 1960, the proportion of the population ages 15-24 years attending such schools has yet to pass 20%.

A correlated problem is to make the educational system responsive and relavant to the needs of development -- to graduate competent, trained personnel with specialized skills.

For the future, both in education and agriculture, it is clear that efforts based on traditional approaches to improve quality will have to be supplemented by innovative and more comprehensive approaches.

U.S. technical assistance in countries such as Brazil, Colombia, and the Lominican Republic is coordinated with sector loans to provide U.S. expertise in education management, planning, technology and evaluation. In these programs, particular attention is given to: (1) improving the management technique of data collection, manipulation, monitoring analysis, and evaluation for use in plans, policies, budgets and operations; (2) exploring and experimenting with alternative techniques of education and of education technologies, and comparing relative costs and benefits; and (3) combining capital and technical assistance programs under a single broad education sector strategy.

Through the Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC), more than 9 million copies of technical books have been distributed throughout

Latin America to various educational institutions. Because of the high cost and continuing scarcity of books, university students are often unable to carry out an adequate study program. To alleviate these problems and in conjunction with the RTAC program, small grants of \$5,000 to \$15,000 each have been provided to establish university cooperative bookstores which have been able to reduce book costs by volume purchases.

Supported by A.I.D., a primary school textbook writing and publications program in six countries of Central America provided over 14 million elementary level textbooks in science, math, reading, language and social studies for the six elementary grades. Coordinated curriculum development activities will continue in the future with assistance from A.I.D., the Central American governments and the OAS.

A separate region-wide contract with Florida State University is evaluating innovations in the learning process to determine their applicability to Latin American education systems. Also on a regional basis, 250 American colleges and universities have joined with A.I.D. in the Latin American Scholarship Program at American Universities (LASPAU), under which approximately 200 Latin American college and graduate students are trained annually in the U.S., in preparation for teaching positions on Latin American university faculties.

-- In Brazil, U.S. assistance will finance contracts with the State University of New York and the San Diego State College Foundation. Through these contracts assistance will be furnished for the purpose of strengthening the administrative and managerial capacity of state secretariats of education and for assisting the Ministry of Education in planning for primary and secondary education. Similar efforts are underway in Colombia.

Other U.S. assistance programs in Brazil focus on higher education, such as master's degree programs in economics at selected universities, and the development of a core group of competent research chemists.

In other countries technical assistance is more concentrated in a particular part of the education system upon which the government has placed special priority. For example:

- -- <u>In El Salvador</u>, A.I.D. is assisting a nationwide instructional television system, with the television hardware for studio and classrooms being provided through A.I.D. loans.
 - -- In Panama, a new project proposed for FY 1972 funding will

LATIN AMERICA

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

provide short-term training in agriculture, education, industry and housing for both the public and private sectors. This program would complement an existing IDB loan for longer-term training.

- -- <u>In Guatemala</u>, U.S. efforts are now focused on a study of curriculum innovation and teaching methods in rural areas to test in-service rural teacher training, study methods of supervisory training, and improve related programs of adult education, particularly the teaching of Spanish to Indians.
- -- <u>In Ecuador</u>, A.I.D. is supporting non-formal community literacy and adult education programs to bring educational opportunities to low income groups who are not reached by the traditional education system.
- -- Programs in <u>Bolivia</u> will assist cooperative bookstores and help the Government publish a series of basic textbooks for use in primary schools. In-service training for teachers in advanced educational techniques and assistance to the Ministry of Education are other important elements of the program.

Also under consideration is a proposal from Mexico for a middle-level technical worker exchange to be funded by the two governments and private U.S. funds.

Development Administration: Proposed U.S. bilateral assistance will continue to provide advisory services and training in public administration. Through an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, experts are advising 14 Latin American tax collection agencies. Most assistance is concentrated in the areas of administrative improvements, tax audits and collection methods, the introduction of electronic data processing, and personnel administration. The Internal Revenue Service has also established incountry and U.S. training courses for Latin American tax officials. These bilateral programs complement OAS and other international agency financed tax programs aimed at policy and legislative changes.

Other areas of public administration assistance include advice to planning bodies, statistics training, and strengthening of budget and fiscal capabilities.

In addition to bilateral programs, A.I.D. is working through multilateral organizations for regional programs in education and manpower development. As part of this, the US will continue to support its share of the expanded OAS Special Multilateral Fund to finance a variety of educational, scientific and technological activities. A contribution of approximately \$8.6 million is planned for FY 1972.

Manpower development: The training of labor union leaders continues to be an important part of U.S. programs in education and training. Through contracts with the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), labor union training programs now operate in 16 countries. These programs are aimed at strengthening the free democratic trade union forces in Latin America by emphasizing collective bargaining and union organization. As part of the program, AIFLD also undertakes small community social development projects to improve the lot of the working man. These projects range from equipping a dentist's office in a community center to providing a small loan to allow a fish cooperative to buy a motor boat. Over 15,000 workers receive training annually, either through in-country seminars or more advanced programs in the United States. Approximately 20 qualified workers are selected each year for training in labor economics to enable them to assist their unions and federations more effectively in negotiations and analyses of economic problems within their countries.

-- Under a contract with the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, a leadership training program provides U.S. training and field internships for Latin American women who help organize women's groups within their own countries.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

CTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING		(Dollar	Amount	s in Tho	usonas)								Part 1			
			FY of	FY of Sched-	Th	rough FY 1	970	Est	imated FY	1971		Future				
Project Title	1.	Project Number	Project Number	* Project Number Obl	Initial	Initial Obliga-	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/71	Proposed Program FY 1972	Year Obliga- tion	Estimate Total Cost
azil Education Administration & Planning Higher Education Education - Technical Support Technical Science&Education Publications Development Planning & Administration Labor	* *	512-11-680-296 512-11-660-263 512-11-699-290 512-11-691-127 512-11-790 :122 512-11-410-028	1959 1971 1963	1977 1973 Cont. 1972 1974 1972	5,292 4,876 980 3,820 4,307	4,505 3,389 874 3,141 3,783	787 1,487 106 679 524	849 1,582 220 163 964 508	1,028 1,345 220 232 1,120 687	608 1,724 - 37 523 345	4,029 866 1,230 230 106 922 675	3,639 1,220 Cont.	10,61 8,90 Con 1,21 5,81 5,49			
Elementary Education Secondary Education Higher Education Development Planning and Administration Labor		512-11-640-037 512-11-610-042 512-11-660-300 512-11-990-302 512-13-410-305	1946 1963 1962	1970 1971	1,011 3,149 1,528 2,537 867	1,007 3,044 1,366 2,274 816	105 162 263 51	- 105 3	105 241 216 48	26 50 3	-	-	1,01 3,1 ¹ 1,63 2,5 ¹			
Lombia Labor Affairs Legal Education Reform Education Technology & Management Tax Administration		514-15-410-015 514-15-660-153 514-15-680-152 514-11-750-100	1970 1971	1973 1972 1974 1972	2,049 190 1,611	1,828 60 1,571	221 130 40	260 140 138 107	265 130 135 120	216 140 3 27	675 310 100 165 100	310 330	2,9 4 6 1,8			
Secondary Education Higher Education National Education Planning Customs Administration		514-11-650-119 514-15-660-101 514-15-680-083 514-11-750-115	1962	1971 1970 1970 1970	1,506 2,083 898 438	1,036 1,867 820 427	470 216 78 11	161 - - -	557 196 65 11	74 20 13	- - -	:	1,6 2,0 8 4			
etailed project narrative—See Table III	T	otal (includes p	project	s list	ed on f	ollowin	g pages)	20,881	26,932	15,532	19,664					

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

NOMBER OF 0.3. FECTIVE	On Duty At Close of Year						
TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	Actual	Estimate	Proposed				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972				
A.I.D. employed	47	46	40				
	47	51	42				
	261	239	240				
Total	355	336	322				

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

	Programmed During Year							
TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972					
Non-contract	971	747	710					
Contract	1,060	1,337	1,287					
Total	2,031	2.084	1,997					

tor, Education and Manpower Training		(Dollar A	Amounts										Part 2
	1		FY of	FY of Sched-	The	rough FY 1		Esti	imated FY		Proposed	Future	Estimate
Project Title		Project Number	Initial Obliga- tian	iga- Final	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliquio dated Obligation 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/71	Program		Total Cost
entral American Economic Community:													
OCAP											1,496		
Manpower Planning and Development Development of Institutions of Higher		596-11-460-004	1963	1972	2,252	1,884	368	256	¥33	191	230	-	2,7
Education	*	596-11-660-012	1964	1973	3,705	3,161	544	639	600	583	539	521	5,1
Business Administration	1	596-11-770-024	1967	1973	1,247	1,017	230	375	574	31	235	230	2.
Regional Education Planning & Research Human Resources Development (British Hondura	⅃	596-11-690-029 596-11-660-100	1971 1963	1974 1974	143	71	72	94 107	21 123	73 56	95 87	80 175	
Economic Integration Assistance to SIECA	*	596-11-755-040	1972	1975	- 143	-	-	701	-	~	310	600	
Improvement of Statistics & Census		596-11-780-008	1963	1970	1,599	1,533	66	-	40	26	-	_	1,
Customs Policy and Administration	1	596-11-740-017	1966	1971	464	403	61	35	80	16	-	-	
Fiscal & Monetary Planning/SIECA		596-11-790-028 596-11-640-006	1969 1963	1971 1970	191 3,489	113 3,099	78 390	70	98 390	50	-	-	3,
Textbook Development Legal Publications and Studies		596-11-790-018	1965	1970	449	387	62	-	62	-	-	-	3,
sta Rica								i			342 236		
General Assistance to Education		515-11-680-085	1966	1972	781	499	262	13 146	13 146	282		-	1,
Development Planning & Administration		515-11-720-060	1953	1972	2,002	1,998	4	146	146	4	106	-	2,
Salvador Free Labor Development		519-11-410-003	1955	1973	1,044	906	138	165	130	173	<u>343</u>	137	1,
Public Administration		519-11-740-032	1958	1972	1,837	1,680	157	99	207	49	97	-31	2,
Education Development		519-11-690-071	1955	1974	5,448	4,768	680	357	<i>T</i> 23	31.4	113	333	6,
atemala					-0-		-0	-1-			849		
Labor Leadership Development	1.	520-11-490-184 520-15-690-198	1967	1975 1976	283	185	98	145 315	190	5 3 105	145 308	630 1,852	1, 2,
Educational Development Public Administration and Municipal Gov't.	*	520-11-790-176	1970	1975	54	8	46	255	210	91	188	557	
Tax Administration	1	520-11-790-199	1971	1975	-	-	-	142	135	7	137	451	
Development Planning and Investment		520-11-720-185	1968	1974	608	402	206	135	152	189	71	275	1,
Public Administration		520-11-790-212	1966	1970	1,282	1,181	101	-	101	-	-	-	1,
Rural Primary Education		520-11-640-193	1969	1970	740	241	226	-	226	-	-	•	
nduras Labor Development		522-15-490-083	1956	1974	685	587	98	140	168	70	<u>907</u>	300	1,
Education Development	*	522-11-690-054	1965	1974	1,511	1,225	286	436	440	282	459	950	3,
Public Administration		522-11-790-039	1965	1975	1,433	1,136	297	251	316	232	273	610	2,
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	L	L					L		ļ				
tailed project narrative—see TABLE III												I	

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

CTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING		(Dollar	Amounts	in Thou	sands)								Part 2
	T		FY of	FY of Sched-	ТЬ	rough FY 1	970	Esti	imated FY	1971	D	Future	Estimated
Project Title	.	Project Number	Initial Obliga- tion	vied Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/71	Proposed Program FY 1972	Year Obligations	Total
Micaragua Free Labor Development Education Planning and Development Tax Administrative Reform		524-11-460-054 524-15-69 0-0 23 524-11-790-025	1955	1973 1972 1973	1,012 3,116 1,592	932 2,720 1,512	80 396 80	95 223 248	100 333 254	75 286 74	380 95 30 255	90 - 246	3.369
Bolivia Government Management Assistance Labor Training Human Resources Development	*	511-11-720-082 511-11-410-043 511-11-690-439	1967 1955 1967	1975 1976 1975	1,038 1,639 1,526	738 1,639 1,086	300	73 ⁴ 144 33 1	866 91 400	168 53 371	1,142 477 150 515	1,138 600 463	2,53
Chile Training for Development Labor		513-15-690-172 513-15-410-032	1964 1958	Cont.	1,097 2,444	766 2,181	331 263	100	250 159	181 107	175 125 50	Cont.	Cont. 2,497
Tax Modernization Education Modernization Campesino Development Public Administration		513-11-750-109 513-11-690-148 513-13-410-209 513-11-770-217	1962 1964 1966 1970	1970 1968 1969 1971	2,182 411 1,019 68	2,171 231 9 74 39	11 180 45 29	- - 63	11 180 45 40	- - - 52	-	- - -	2,182 411 1,019 131
Dominican Republic Labor Development Tax Administration		517-15-490- 0 29 517-11-750- 0 88	1963 1965	1972 1972	1,692 1,146	1,497 1,143	195	190 197	276 198	109	233 143	-	2,119
Teacher Education Higher Education		517-15-650-069 517-15-660-068	1962 1966	1969 1969	1,760 1,792	1,757 1,744	3 48	<u>-</u>	3 48	-	-	-	1,760
Ecuador Human Resources Development		518-11-690-075	1967	19 7 5	1,382	1,195	187	321	391	117	256	53 5	2,494
Guyana Labor Education and Social Projects General Training Tax Administration		504-11-490-024 504-11-690-030 504-11-750-053	1965 1965 1971	1974 Cont. 1973	828 403	764 359	- 64	138 50 83	141 54 65	61 40 18	252 109 50 93	135 Cont. 102	1,210 Cont. 278
AIFLD - Industrial Training Center		504-11-490-040	1966	1970	565	550	15	-	15	-	-	-	_
<u>Jamaica</u> Reorganization of Tax Administration		532 -11- 75 0- 033	1971	1974	-	-	-	111	30	81	190	250	551
Trade Union Education Institute		532-11-440-021	1963 1966	1970 1971	187 1,634	171 1,580	16		16 54	-	-	_	187 1,634

CTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING		(Dollar	Amounts	in Thou	sands)								Part 2
	T		FY of	FY of Sched-	The	rough FY 19	970	Esti	imated FY	1971			_
Project Title	*	Project Number	Initial Obliga- tian	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/71		Future Yeor Obligations	Estimate Total Cost
Panama Manpower and Labor Development Education Development and Implementation Government Administration & Fiscal Reform		525-15-460-118 525-11-690-127 525-11-720-048	1967 1967 1955	1973 1973 1976	1,050 732 1,146	886 578 1,112	164 154 34	235 238 219	250 390 174	149 2 79	721 252 230 239	200 135 393	1,737 1,335 1,997
Government Organization & Management Improvement		525-11-740-167	1963	1970	1,857	1 ,7 73	84	-	84	-	-	_	1,857
Paraguay Education Development Government Management & Organization		526-15-690-095 526-15-790-018	1959 1953	1974 1975	2,447 2,392	2,053 2,341	394 51	373 251	521 226	246 76	609 383 226	600 525	3,803 3,394
Peru Labor Development Manpower and Education Government Finance & Administration Economic Research and Planning		527-11-790-057	1962 1962 1962 1962	1973	2,913 4,017	1,718 2,668 3,641 2,012	303 245 376 166	190 190 270 345	307 264 332 340	186 171 314 171	965 180 215 210 360	350 500 210 600	2,741 3,818 4,707
huguay Labor Development Services Development Planning and Administration		528-13-410-010 528-11-720-001	1963 1962		1,875 1,025	1,702 777	173 248	210 150	240 304	143 94	160 240	290 426	2,535 1,841
Venezuela National Manpower Training and Development		529-15-690- 01 3	1962	1972	3 , 8 9 0	3 , 245	645	301	417	529	350	-	4,541
AIFLD - Activities		529-15-410-033	1965	1969	46 4	451	13	-	13	-	-	-	464
LA Regional Free Labor Development (AIFLD) Leadership Development for Women (OEF) Education Sector Support Latin American Scholarship Program of	*	598-15-410-101 598-15-670-109 598-13-690-506	1962 1966 1972	1974 1972 1975	14,971 774 -	12,768 582	2,203 192	2,770 250	2,973 232	2,000 21.0	5,207 2,825 245 145	4,240 - 475	24,800 1,269 629
American Universities (LASPAU) Regional Tax Assistance Statistical Development	*	598-11-690-453 598-11-790-416 598-11-780-472	1966 1963 1969	1977 Cont.	7,253 1,064 224	4,665 1,052 195	2,588 12 29	2,000 105 204	1,980 117 214	2,608 - 19	1,750 92 150	9.500 Cont. Cont.	20.50 Cont. Cont.
Development Training for Latin American Clerics (IDEAS) Latin American Teaching Fellowships (Tufts Univ.)		598-13-670-511		1971	120		120	74	140	54	-	-	19
Social and Civic Development (Educ. Segment)	1	598-13-660-512 598-15-995-500	1970 1970	1970 1971	50 718	100	50 6 1 8	100	50 718	-	-	I -i	50 718

, 1101111	TROJECT DATA		
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Education Administration & Planning	Education and Manpower Training		T.C.
Fundamental & Secondary	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 512-11-680-296	Pp. 21 & 22, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1963	FY: 1977

Project Target: To strengthen the Ministry of Education (MEC)'s capacity to do broad planning in the primary and secondary education areas, and to assist MEC to (a) dethe administrative and managerial capabilities of state secretariats. EPEM (Secondary Education Planning Unit) is the counterpart unit within MEC. The project was restructured following MEC's decision to deal with elementary and junior high levels as one system of fundamental education. The project now incorporates pertinent elements of former projects (037) Elementary Education and (042) Secondary and Industrial Education. All other activities under these two projects have been terminated.

Progress to Date: With A.I.D. assistance EPEM now has a staff of 20 professionals. It serves as MEC's technical assistance arm in the new Department of Fundamental Education. With EPEM assistance, four states prepared plans qualifying them for funding under A.I.D. Education Sector Loan I. EPEM is now assisting six additional states in the preparation of development plans. An analysis of administrative capabilities of Northeast State Education Secretariats has been launched. The Government of Brazil now places a very high priority on education and MEC is aggressively implementing a threeyear plan with federal expenditures for education rising from \$3 billion in 1969 to \$5 billion by 1973. Over 250 educators, education planners and school administrators

FY 1972 Program: Efforts will continue to further strengthen State Secretariats of Education's capacities to plan and administer comprehensive statewide educational velop state education planning agencies and (b) strengthen development programs and to develop and conduct in-service teacher training. Work will be concentrated in the four states participating in Education Sector Loan I and the six to qualify for support under Sector Loan II. Comparable but less intensive assistance will be provided to an additional 8 states. This work will be implemented under two contracts, i.e., San Diego State College (SDSC) (\$411.000) and State University of New York (SUNY) (\$200,000).

> U.S. Technicians: Three direct-hire to monitor and manage the project. Six SDSC advisors to work with MEC-EPEM on educational planning and four SUNY advisors to assist State Secretariats of Education on administration. Also 29 man-months of short-term advisors.

> Participants: Twenty M.A. candidates, five long-term candidates and fifteen short-term participants will study under contract at SDSC and SUNY, and 28 direct A.I.D. participants at selected U.S. institutions.

Commodities: Educational materials under the contracts.

		_	U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			San Diego State College
Through 6/30/70	E 202	4,505	787		Est	mated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	(SDSC)
	5 ,2 92 849	1,028	101	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other	Total	
Estimated FY 71	049	1,020		U.S. Technicians	64	Agency 478	542	76	Agency 484	560	State University of New York (SUNY)
through 6/30/71	6,141	5,533	608	Participants	198	104	302	179	124	303	New fork (Sonf)
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	_	5	5	-	3	3	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	_	-	_	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	866	3,639	10,646	Total Obligations	262	587	849	255	611	866	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Higher Education	Education and Manpower Training	T.C.
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 512-11-660-263	p. 23, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1959 FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: The purposes of this project are to: (1) assist in the development of Master's Degree programs in economics at the Institute of Economic Research (IPE). University of São Paulo, and other selected universities; (2) institute improved administration practices and organization at selected Brazilian universities; (3) foster the development of a core-group of competent research chemists in Brazil; and (4) initiate research projects at three Brazilian universities. Progress to Date: The M.A. program in economics was inaugurated at IPE in January 1970, with enrollment of 10 students. The IPE staff has been enlarged to 15 full-time professors, including one Ph.D. and 6 M.A.'s trained overseas. During 1970, IPE staff, assisted by A.I.D. advisors, conducted 12 intensive courses attended by 90 professors of economics from other universities. At present 58 Ph.D. and 9 M.A. candidates are studying in the U.S. Most of these will return to join the economics departments of either IPE or three other Brazilian universities. During 1970, 25 U.S. university administrators advised 35 Brazilian universities on various aspects of administrative and organizational reform. Fifty university administrators attended four-week courses at the University of Houston and ten others completed ten-week in-service training programs at other U.S. universities. An additional 150 Brazilian administrators attended administrative reform seminars in Brazil. Eight U.S. post-doctoral research fellows are working on chemistry research projects at three Brazilian institutions.

assisted by Brazilian counterparts. One project, in physical chemistry, is already comparable in quality to similar work in the U.S. In 1971, 84% of the IPE budget will come from Brazilian sources, compared with 50% in 1969. Brazilian contributions to the chemistry research project will be roughly 60% of the U.S. contribution. FY 1972 Program: Assist further development of graduate economics education (Vanderbilt, \$251,000); continue university administrative reform (Houston, \$221,000); continue collaborative effort in chemical research, with ten new U.S. fellows to replace the first group (NAS, \$180,000); and train 90 present or prospective staff members of Brazilian institutions (\$549,000). U.S. Technicians: One direct-hire to supervise; two Vanderbilt economists for IPE; one long-term advisor and 25 short-term Houston consultants on university reform; 10 NAS fellows in chemical research.

Participants: Contract--23 extensions in graduate economics programs; 12 short-term participants in university administration; 4 short-term participants for post-graduate work in chemistry. Direct-A.I.D.--11 extensions in graduate economics; 80 long-term specialized participant programs.

Commodities: Books, publications, training materials.
Other Costs: Local and international travel costs.

			U.S. DOLLA
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/70	4,876	3 , 389	1,487
Estimated FY 71	1,582	1 , 345	
Estimated through 6/30/71	6 , 458	4,734	1,724
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 72	1,230	1,220	8,908

R COST (In Thouse	ands)
Cost Components	Dire Al D
U.S. Technicians	2"
Participants	626
Commodities	
Other Costs	10
Total Obligations	668

	JII U 5 /								
			OBLIG	ATIONS					
	Esti	mated FY	1971	Proposed FY 1972					
:	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total			
	27	444	471	29	403	432			
	626	457	1,083	549	217	766			
	5	6	11		6	6			
	10	7	17	_	26	26			
5	668	914	1,582	578	652	1,230			

Vanderbilt University
University of Houston
National Academy of
Sciences (NAS)

,		TROSECT DATA		
PROJECT TITLE		SECTOR		FUNDS
Development P	lanning and Administration	Education and Manpower Training		T.C.
İ		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER	512 - 11 - 790- 122	p. 28, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1962	FY: 1974

ning, administration and management at national, state and local levels to achieve improved allocation of resources for social and economic development. To reach these goals, the project will upgrade research and administration processes; help improve federal tax administration; assist in the development and installation of important financial management and control techniques; improve census data collection and statistical services; and provide assistance to Northeast regional administration training centers.

has assisted the Brazilian Institute of Economic Studies (IPEA) to complete macroeconomic studies in the major sectors of the Brazilian economy. Multi-year economic plans and investment budgets have been produced. Over 30 tion; a Bureau of Census advisor (\$45,000) to assist participants from the Ministries of Planning and Finance and state regional planning agencies are engaged in IPEA library has acquired over 400 new titles. U.S. Internal Revenue Service and Brazilian Secretariat of Federal Receipts efforts have resulted in a 225% increase of revenues in 1970 over 1966. Under the Griffenhagen-Kroeger Contract, the Ministries of Finance and Planning have established an effective central mechanism for coordinating all aspects of fiscal administration. There is increased recognition of the annual budget as a comprehensive financial control tool; greater cash flow control has been achieved; and improved finan-

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen plan- cial status reports are produced on a timely basis. With the assistance of the U.S. Bureau of Census, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) completed regular data collection during the past eight quarters, published household sample surveys and trained 15 statisticians and cartographers in the U.S. Three regional centers for training public servants have been established in the Brazilian Northeast and over 9,000 have been trained to date. A Council of Directors of Schools of Administration in the Northeast has been established and is functioning.

Progress to Date: The University of California (Berkeley) FY 1972 Program: Completion of U.S. assistance in budget and fiscal reform (Griffenhagen-Kroeger, \$127,000) and tax administration (IRS, \$240,000). Feasibility studies (\$70,000) are planned in connection with project formula-IBGE; and continued administrative training in the Northeast.

graduate-level work in economic planning in the U.S. The U.S. Technicians: Three direct-hire project managers; two budget/fiscal contract advisors, plus six man-month consultants; five IRS tax advisors, plus short-term consultants; one statistical advisor from the Bureau of the Census.

> Participants: Two long-term and 99 short-term participants from government organizations and universities will train in the U.S. (Bureau of Census, IRS, Univ. of Conn., etc.) in public administration.

Commodities: Training aids, books and publications. Other Costs: Demonstration materials and supplies.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						Griffenhagen-Kroeger, Inc.
Through 6/30/70	3,820	3,141	679		Est	imated FY	1971	Proj	osed FY	1972	U.S. Internal Revenue
Timoogii Oroorio	<u> </u>		0/9	Cost Components	Direct	Contract/ Other	Total	Direct	Contract/ Other	Total	Service
Estimated FY 71	964	1,120	-	Cosi Components	AID	Agency	10101	AID	Agency	lotal	U.S. Bureau of Census
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	68	603	671	110	481	591	
through 6/30/71	4,784	4,261	523	Participants	281	-	281	325	-	325	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities		1	1		1	1	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	11	_	11	5	-	5	
Proposed FY 72	922	135	5,841	Total Obligations	360	604	964	440	482	922	

		. NOJECI DATA		
PROJECT TITLE		SECTOR	•	FUNDS
Development	of Institutions of Higher	Education and Manpower Training		TC
Education	•	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER	596-11-660-012	p. 145, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1964	fy1973

Project Target and Course of Action:

- 1. To assist in development of integrated university systems and regional facilities to produce professional personnel needed for Central American development. Through the Superior Council of Central American Universities (CSUCA), ROCAP provides technical guidance, commodities, and training to improve curricula, method-dology and administration in national universities.
- 2. To assist in meeting regional manpower needs through improvement of post-secondary private education. Through the Federation of Private Post-Secondary Schools (FUPAC), ROCAP provides technical guidance and financial support to the FUPAC Secretariat.

Progress to Date: 1. CSUCA Regional Institutions:

ROCAP has assisted in establishment of regional schools of Veterinary Medicine and Sanitary Engineering through contracts with Oklahoma State and North Carolina Universities, and in improvement of five Central American agricultural faculties through a contract with the University of Puerto Rico (UPR).

2. <u>FUPAC Regional Institutions:</u> A full-time Secretary-General has established contacts with international and regional organizations interested in higher education. The Rectors of FUPAC approved a Secretariat plan to develop regional institutes and increase member institutions' contributions to FUPAC.

FY 1972 Program:

II S Technicians 2 direct hire human recourses

State food marketing expert to help develop a regional Food Marketing Institute, and 3 Michigan short-term consultants to assist FUPAC in the planning of other institutions in such fields as tourism, statistics and economics, social development and integration.

Participants: 10 in agricultural education from 5
Central American universities for study in Puerto Rico (180 man months).

Other Costs: CSUCA: Legal textbook preparation costs; FUPAC: assistance to Secretariat in development of food marketing and integration curricula, local secretaries, regional travel, Contract local costs.

development officers, 5 UPR professors to work with

Central American agricultural faculties, 1 Michigan

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
Through 6/30/70	3,705	3,161	544			Contract			posed FY	1972	Oklahoma State Univ.
Estimated FY 71	639	600	-	Cost Components	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Univ. of North Carolina
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	45	246	291	75	150	225	Univ. of Puerto Rice
through 6/30/71	4,34 ⁾ +	3,761	583	Participants	44	65	109	-	79	79	Michigan State Univ.
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities		20	20				tentative
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	184	35	219	165	70	235	
Proposed FY 72	53 9	521	5,404	Total Obligations	273	366	639	240	299	539	

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Economic Integration Assistance	Education and Manpower Training	TC
to SIECA	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 596-11-755-040	New Project	FY:72 FY: 75

Target and Course of Action:

To improve the institutional capacity of the Permanent Secretariat for the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) to develop new policies and procedures essential to a strengthened and improved organization for the Central American Common Market (CACM).

ROCAP will provide contract technical assistance by U.S. and third country consultants to carry out studies in such areas as agricultural, fiscal/monetary, industrial/trade, and tax policy, and in the design or revision of integration agreements. Contract consultants are also expected to advise on the formation of regulatory agencies or administrative entities necessary to further CACM integration progress. Contract technical assistance will also be provided to strengthen financial planning, internal management, and manpower of SIECA itself and of associated regional institutions.

Progress to Date:

SIECA today, despite the strains upon the basic fabric of the Central American Common Market, stemming from the El Salvador-Honduras conflict of 1969, stands as the principal development organization of the CACM. Studies and draft legislation undertaken by the SIECA staff with AID assistance have contributed in large measure to the growth of internal trade within the CACM region from

\$31 million to more than \$260 million. Increased emphasis is also being given to export promotion (see Project O33), also with SIECA's help. The rapidly expanding network of highways connecting the CA nations and markets with each other--while financed primarily from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) loans--stems from a priority network designed by SIECA's planners. Assistance to SIECA has been provided in the past under the following projects:

Agricultural Planning	026
Industrial & Infrastructure	
Planning	027
Fiscal and Monetary Planning	028

FY 72 Programs:

U.S. Technicians:

Approximately seven man-years of contract technicians in various fields to conduct studies and provide advice to SIECA.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			To be selected according
					Est	mated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	to priority needs of
Through 6/30/70 Estimated FY 71				Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	SIECA and the C.A. Common Market.
Estimated through 6/30/71				U.S. Technicians Participants					310	310	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs							
Proposed FY 72	310	600	910	Total Obligations					310	310	

PROJECT TITLE		SECTOR		FUNDS
Educatio	nal Development	Education and Manpower Training		TC
Education	•	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMB	_{ER} 520-15-690-198	p. 159 FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1971	FY: 1976

Target and Course of Action: To develop and test curriculum, teaching methods and materials especially adapted to the needs of children in rural Guatemala for use in connection with the \$8.6 million A.I.D. Primary Education Loan, and to promote involvement of Guatemalan universities in national development.

On the primary level, this grant project is designed to lay the technical groundwork for the loan-financed program and to provide a method of monitoring and evaluating the overall effort in primary education. AID support helps Guatemala to: 1) study curriculum innovation and teaching methods for rural application; 2) test inservice rural teacher training: 3) study methods of supervisory training: 4) improve related programs of adult education in rural areas. New curriculum and teaching techniques geared to rural life has been evaluated in four "pilot" schools developed and constructed and equipped with funds from the Rural Primary Education project (193). Funds are also provided for printing in primary textbooks as part of the C.A. regional textbook program.

On the level of higher education, the national university and three private institutions are being assisted to develop and expand community service and development-oriented programs, such as upgrading of secondary teachers, establishment of an office of extension and social service at the national university,

library development, counselling and vocational guidance, and faculty and student field work in various disciplines involving problems of national concern.

Progress to Date: The four "pilot" primary schools are all in operation, in selected rural areas where teachers and supervisors are being trained in practical techniques for implementing the new curriculum. Applied math and other subjects, are related to pupils experiences in growing crops on school grounds. Curriculum and materials development is on schedule.

New curriculum and teaching methods are already demonstrating notable advantages over the traditional system.

FY 1972 Program: Chief Education Advisor (AID); four consultants in primary school curriculum development for 9 man-months under contract.

Participants - one professor for l year study in U.S. on university participation in national development.

Commodities - ODECA/ROCAP regional textbooks.

Other Costs - Operating costs of the 4 "pilot" schools, teacher training, and development of bi-lingual materials; grants to universities for secondary teacher training, development of extension programs, library development, and counselling.

	U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
Through 6/30/70	-	-	-		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	215	210		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	315	210	105	U.S. Technicians Participants	63	16	79 11	31 6	- 14	45 6	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	6 219		6 219	45 200	12	45 212	
Proposed FY 72	308	1,852	2 , 475	Total Obligations	299	16	3.15	282	26	3 08	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT	Education and Manpower Training	TC
DESCRIPTION DEVELOPMENT	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 522-11-690-054	page 164, FY 1971 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1965 FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To (1) produce and distribute free text-books for use by all elementary school children and text-book guides for teachers use; 2) train teachers in the use of these materials; 3) advise the National Teachers School in improving teaching methodology; 4) help develop the secondary school and university agricultural programs and; 5) provide fellowships for professors at the national university.

AID programs assist: the Ministry of Education to improve the text-book control and distribution system and inservice training for teachers in text-book utilization: the National Teachers School to improve teaching methods: and the Agricultural High School and College to revise curricula and effect administrative reform. AID supports fellowships provided by the National University. the National Teachers school and the Agricultural College for advanced degree training of faculty members in U.S. and 3rd country universities. and helps these institutions to set up Co-operative Bookstores and Book Rental Programs. Progress to Date: Over 5 million texts and teachers guides have been produced and distributed. Over 9,000 supervisors, directors, and classroom teachers have been trained in their use. A central textbook depository has been constructed, with a modern distribution system planned. 31 university faculty and staff have been trained abroad, and a university bookstore and rental

library have been established in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry (UNAH)

FY 72 Program:

U.S. Technicians: One teacher training specialist for National Teachers School and 6 man months short-term advisors for senior agriculture high school and agriculture college. Extension of one text-book advisor through 6/30/72, one teacher training advisor through 12/30/72 to Ministry of Education.

Participants: From the Ministry of Education, two in teacher training, 1 year each; two in modern text-book management systems, 6 months each at U.S. universities. From National Teachers School, ten for degree training in U.S.; from National University fifteen for degree training in U.S. and 3rd countries (agriculture and forestry, administration, science, engineering, economics.)

Commodities: Demonstration teaching and research equipment, and a truck for delivery of text-books to remote areas.

Other Costs: Printing of text-books and teachers guides, in-country training costs, and invitational travel.

		-	U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thouse	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	1.511	1,225	2 86		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY		2 Personal Services
Estimated FY 71	436	440	200	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Contractors
Estimated				U.S. Technicians		176	176		155	155	University (not yet
through 6/30/71	1,947	1,665	282	Participants	87		87	101		101	selected)
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	28		28	62		62]
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	145		145	141		141	
Proposed FY 72	459	950	3,3 56	Total Obligations	260	176	43 6	304	155	459	

DODITATE			
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE	EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING		T.C.
GOADIGETHIL MENERGITANI EDDITION	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 511-11-720-082	p. 177, FY71 LA P.D.B.	fy: 1967	FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide more efficient public administration and generate increased revenue for development. ATD is helping to: (1) establish expenditure priorities and controls through sound budgeting/accounting/auditing; (2) develop management capabilities through public administration training; (3) strengthen enforcement and improve management to increase customs/tax revenues; (4) develop management information systems for planning, programming, and evaluating public sector activities and investments; and (5) establish a Regional Development Corporation to channel revenue to regional and municipal governments to increase local participation in social and economic development.

Progress to Date: The Administrative Reform Law approved in 1970 incorporates most fiscal reforms stimulated by AID technical assistance. The Cabinet adopted a four year training plan affecting 4,000 key officials in administrative/technical positions. Over 1,000 officials were trained in FY70 by the AID-supported Institute of Public Administration. AID-trained accountant/auditors were placed in key positions in the Controller General's Office and the Ministry of Finance, and a broad audit program initiated. Government revenues increased in CY70 by 20.4% over CY69 and the deficit was held to available financing. Large revenue increases were recorded in customs duties, mostly in export royalties; but import duty receipts also increased as

a result of improved control over imports by the warehouse authority and Customs Administration which ATD assisted.

FY72 Program: Fiscal Reform: \$192,000: 1 direct-hire supervisory technician-\$36,000; 6 PAS (3 long-term and 3 short-term advisors) to assist Ministry of Finance in electronic data processing, organization & management, and audit - \$150,000; 2 participants (government administrators) to U.S. - \$6,000.

Tax Administration - \$95,000; 1 IRS long-term and 2 short-term advisors - \$60,000; 5 participants in tax admin. to TC's - \$15,000; 2 short-term third country contract advisors - \$20,000.

Institute of Pub. Admin. - \$100,000: 10 short-term participants (government administrators and IPA instructors) in various aspects of public administration to third countries - \$30,000; commodities (teaching aids) - \$20,000; 3 third country instructors - \$50,000.

Local Government Asst. - \$90,000: 2 full-time and 3 short-term local government advisors (contractos to be determined) to assist the Regional Development Corporation.

	U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated			· · ·					
Through 6/30/70	1,038	738	300		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY	1972	Internal Revenue Service
Estimated FY 71	734	866		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	(IRS)
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	50	415	465	36	300	336	 Duklis Administration
through 6/30/71	1,772	1.604	168	Participants	56		56	51.		51	Public Administration
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	62		62	20		20	Service (PAS)
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	45	106	151		70	70	
Proposed FY 72	477	1,138	3,387	Total Obligations	213	521	734	107	370	477	

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT	EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING	TC
598-15-410-101	p. 117 FY 71 LA P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER	P. 22, 11 (2 22, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	FY: 1000 FY: 1014

Project Target and Course of Action: Through a contract with the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), a private, non-profit labor organization, assistance is provided to democratic labor organizations throughout Latin America to help them develop responsible trade union leadership and play a more effective role in the development process. AIFLD utilizes education programs, social projects and community services designed to improve worker living standards, to achieve its objectives.

Progress to Date: AIFLD has trained 962 unionists at the Front Royal, Virginia Institute thru 8-10 week courses in union development and administration; sixty-nine potential leaders have participated in nine-month courses in labor economics at Georgetown University. Since July, 1968, through AIFLD sub-contracts, six U.S. unions, affiliated with International Trade Secretariats, 33 professionals and 72 administrative and clerical have conducted union-to-union programs in Latin America, including educational seminars, affiliation of local unions with national federations and the appropriate ITS's, and field trips; (\$153,000) per diem and subsistence; organization of unorganized workers and research and data gathering operations. AIFLD s regionally-funded Washington office has administrative responsibilities for this program as well as for backstopping AIFLD's bilateral country programs. Through these programs over 160,000 unionists have participated in workshops and seminars.

In addition, AIFLD's Washington office backstops numberous \$34,000 for consultant fees and expenses; and \$10,000 for

small projects supported through a \$700,000 AFL-CIO contribution, and reviews and processes interest-free loans made from an A.I.D. - established regional revolving loan fund of \$500.000 which has provided the impetus for self-help social projects among the unions. To date loan repayments total over \$20,000 from eighteen different projects in seven Latin American countries.

FY 1972 Program:

The union-to-union ITS program activity is to be maintained. The Washington, Front Royal, and Georgetown University programs will continue at approximately the FY 1971 level. Five 10-week courses at Front Royal, for 200 participants, and a 9-month labor economist program at Georgetown, for 20 students, will be given in FY 1972. Overall costs totalling \$2,825,000 are as follows: \$1,464,000 for salaries, benefits, allowances, travel and per diem of personnel: \$450,000 for participant costs consisting of (\$100,000) international travel; (\$42,000) domestic travel (\$50.000) interpreters: (\$16.000) lecturer stipends and (\$13,000) miscellaneous; (\$76,000) university sub-contract with Georgetown University for AIFLD's labor economist program: \$80,000 for office supplies and equipment; \$425,000 for the union-to-union ITS program; and \$290,000 for regionally funded grants to the Caribbean area. Paraguay, and Argentina; \$72,000 for rent and utilities; other direct costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands) Obligations Expenditures Un liquidated **OBLIGATIONS** Estimated FY 1971 Proposed FY 1972 Through 6/30/70 14,971 12,768 2,203 Contract Contract Direct Direct Cost Components Total Total 2,770 2,973 Estimated FY 71 AID AID 1,294 1,294 1,464 1,464 U.S. Technicians Estimated 15,741 17,741 2,000 through 6/30/71 446 446 450 Participants 450 Commodities Future Year Estimated Obligations **Total Cost** Other Costs 1,030 1,030 911 911 2,825 4,240 24.806 Proposed FY 72 Total Obligations 2,770 2,770 2,825 2,825

American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD)

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

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PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
EDUCATION SECTOR SUPPORT	EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING	TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATI
PROJECT NUMBER 598-13-690-506	p. 124 FY 1971 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1972 FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase effectivenessof U. S. and other donor assistance, and the productivity of Latin American educational resources by: (1) issuing guidelines for identifying and manipulating major functions contributing to productivity increases: (2) improving analytical and management processes in the education sector for countries such as Brazil. Colombia. Guatemala and Panama and (3) experimenting, evaluating and applying innovations in the learning process. with U. S. and Latin American research groups such as Stanford Research Institute (S.R.I.). Florida State University (F.S.U.), Instituto Getulio Vargas in Brazil, and Instituto de Torcuato DiTella in Argentina. In 1972 activities seek to: (1) refine existing guidelines for education sector analyses and strategies: (2) formulate guidelines for facilities design and construction which will promote optimum use of new instructional technologies; (3) prepare guidelines for experiments to lower unit costs, and assist in design, assessment and refinement of such experiments in specific countries; (4) prepare country education data reports showing information gaps that need to be filled for sector analysis and planning, and (5) upgrade skills of education sector officials in these techniques and approaches. In future years work will continue in these areas plus preparation of guidelines and procedures for strengthening cyclical management processes of data collection, analysis,

monitoring of progress, evaluation of efficacy and costs. and timely feedback and refinement of data. Progress to Date: Initial efforts under the Social and Civic Development, Science and Technology project, yielded: (1) an improved "working memory" resulting from better cataloguing and management of education information: (2) a first draft by S.R.I. of an education progress report containing 70 tables of statistical ten-year time series for eight countries, already being used for analysis and Specific activities will be carried out through contracts project design; (3) assistance to Brazil, by FSU, in design of educational experimentation aimed at lowering unit costs; and (4) the first of four scheduled workshops on application of the sectoral approach to education.attended by 40 mission and AID W personnel. FY 1972 Program: U. S. Technicians: One short-term SRI statistician-editor, and necessary publication, clerical and administrative services to refine the S.R.I. educational report and translate it into Spanish and Protugese (\$25.000): four short-term FSU educationists to prepare school design and construction guidelines with the assistance of Latin American architects; and a consultant pool for short assignments to assist countries such as Colombia. Brazil, Panama and Guatemala in the design and assessment of experiments to lower education unit costs (\$20,000). Other Costs: Under the FSU contract, 10 Latin American research assistants to complement efforts of the FSU technicians by carrying out experiments to lower education unit costs (\$70,000), and personnel and administrative costs of three workshops in latin America (\$30,000)

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un liquidated		OBLIGATIONS						Florida State University
Through 6/30/70	-		•		Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	(F.S.U.)
Estimated FY 71	-	_		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	-	-	•	U.S. Technicians Participants	-	-	-		45	45	Stanford Research Institute (S.R.I.)
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	-	-	-		100	100	
Proposed FY 72	145	475	620	Total Obligations	•	-	-		1 45	145	

County: D.A. REGIONAL			Fillips
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
LATIN AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM OF	EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING		TC
AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (LASPAU)	PRIOR REFERENCE		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
598-13-690-453	p. 120 FY 1971 L.A. P.D.B.	fy: 1966	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the teaching and research staffs of Latin American universities by providing advanced training in selected disciplines and administrative functions. Training is done through LASPAU, Inc., a voluntary association of 218 U. S. and 123 L.A. colleges and universities. Scholars are chosen on a basis of academic ability. financial need and a dedication to teaching. They study for 2-4 years for Master's Degrees. In 1971, the program is being modified to provide: (a) greater emphasis on selection of candidates who already have a bachelors degree; (b) regional seminars in teaching methodologies for returnees; (c) concentration of efforts so as to develop centers of excellence; (d) increased emphasis on agricultural and educational administration. Progress to Date: As of March 31, 1971 LASPAU records show that under Waves I-VI 209 had received U.S. degrees - 62 Bachelors and 147 Masters. As of December 1970. 106 graduates had already accepted university teaching or research assignments and the others were arranging for placement in universities or in government agencies concerned with development. By July 1971, the total number of students to have received Master's degrees is expected to rise to 313 - reflecting the increasing percentage of graduate students enrolled in the program. In 1968 only 24% of entering students had undergraduate degrees, while in 1971 76% had their first degree. Currently, 496 students representing 18 countries are enrolled in 178 U.S. universities located in 40 states. 93% of the

current class belongs to families with annual incomes below \$5,000 and 65% below \$2,500. A.I.D. has provided \$7,253,000; U.S. universities have provided \$5.5 million in tuition and fees and host countries have provided \$1 million for travel and language training. FY 1972 Program: 496 continuing and 210 incoming scholars will be enrolled. 164 students are expected to receive Master's degrees. In FY 1972, \$2,358,000 (consisting of \$1,750,000 FY 1972 funds plus \$608,000 pipeline) will be used as follows: \$1,992,000 for maintenance, insurance and U.S. travel for 706 scholars; \$221,000 for 20 LASPAU employees; \$30,000 for headquarters supplies, equipment and service contracts, and \$110,000 for other costs, including travel, communications, computer services, and conferences. The average annual cost to A.I.D. for each LASPAU student is estimated at \$3,500. Tuition and fees, ranging from \$600 to \$2,500 per student, depending on the institution attended and the degree earned, are provided by U.S. universities belonging to LASPAU.

	U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
					Esti	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	19/2	Latin American Scholar-
Through 6/30/70	7,253	4,665	2 , 588	Cost Components	Direct	Contract/		Direct	Contract/ Other		ships of American Univer-
Estimated FY 71	2,000	1,980		Cost Components	AID	Agency	Total	AID	Agency	Total	sities, Inc. (LASPAU)
Estimated				U.S. Technicians		195			150		
through 6/30/71	9 , 253	6 , 645	2 , 608	Participants		1,664	1,664		1,500	1,500	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities		21	21		20	20	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs		120	120		80	80	
Proposed FY 72	1, 750	9,500	20,503	Total Obligations		2,000	2,000		1 , 750	1,750	

LATIN AMERICA

INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed						
Technical Cooperation	7.8	8.4	8.6						

The Latin American countries are increasingly aware of the need to maximize their foreign earnings while mobilizing and channeling domestic savings more effectively. Thus, both in multilateral and bilateral discussions they have assigned renewed priority to export development, capital markets, and tourism activities. In response to this new emphasis, President Nixon has stressed our willingness to help where U.S. assistance can make a meaningful contribution through multilateral mechanisms. For FY 1972, in addition to regular bilateral efforts, other contributions in these key areas will be channeled, to the extent feasible, through the OAS.

In addition to U.S. support of the OAS activities in education and science, we plan to respond to Presidentially endorsed Latin American initiatives agreed upon at last year's IA-ECOSOC meetings. In FY 1972 A.I.D. will assist the OAS-sponsored "Year of the Americas" effort to promote tourism throughout the hemisphere with a grant of up to \$500,000. A contribution of \$2 million is earmarked for CIAP for capital markets studies. The U.S. will also provide an estimated \$675,000 in FY 1972 to support the Inter-American Export Promotion Center - (CIPE) located in Colombia. Limited grant assistance (up to \$200,000) to the Andean Development Corporation to assist in establishing efficient management and organization systems and research capability and facilities, and to finance preparatory work for the Corporation's anticipated future development program is also under consideration.

Other Bilateral Programs:

-- $\underline{\text{In Panama}}$ A.I.D. will assist an industrial development project $\underline{\text{aimed}}$ at investment, export, and tourism promotion, fresh water fish and shrimp agriculture, and capital market development,

principally through contractual services and participant training.

- -- In Brazil, short-term consultants will help the Central Bank of Brazil and the Brazilian Capital Market Institute (IBMEC) to establish a capital markets research center and conduct specialized seminars relating to capital markets. Using American advisors in credit and business management, the development agency for Northeast Brazil (SUDENE) will start programs to stimulate investment in small and medium industries in order to create more employment.
- -- <u>In Honduras A.I.D.</u> will assist the Cooperative Technical Industrial Center (CCTI) in carrying out a survey and inventory of manpower resources in order to project manpower needs. CCTI provides courses ranging from vocational skills training to executive management. Specialized training programs will strengthen the staff of CCTI which will extend technical assistance to the Honduras private sector.
- -- Cooperatives play an important part in mobilizing resources for development activities in agriculture, housing and other areas. The aim is to establish self-sufficient federations capable of continued growth and serving as an effective instrument for the improvement of productivity and living standards, particularly in the rural areas. The Credit Union National Association, the Federation for Cooperative Housing, and the Cooperative League of the USA work with cooperative groups in Honduras to train qualified leaders and to develop viable local cooperative institutions. Ecuador has also developed a wide-ranging program of civic leadership training with A.I.D. support.
- -- As an additional means of enlisting support for private enterprise development, A.I.D. provides support to the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance. The state chapters work with Latin American countries on a broad spectrum of joint activities, ranging from teacher exchanges to investigations of investment and marketing potentials. To date 40 U.S. states are paired with 18 Latin American countries.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

SECTOR: INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

	T		FY of	FY of Sched-	Th	rough FY 1	970	Est	imated FY	1971		F .	
Project Title	*	Project Number	Initial Obliga- tion	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/71	Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligo- tion	Estimated Total Cost
Brazil Industry and Commerce		512-15-950-227	1963	1975	555	417	138	91	188	41	303	690	1,639
Industry and Commerce		512-15-950-304	1962	1970	1,042	1,009	33	-	33	-	-	-	1,042
Urban Development-Housing		512-11-830-26	1965	1970	979	895	84	-	84	-	-	-	979
Development Banks		512-15-920-226	1964	1971	714	637	77	10	87	-	_	-	724
Colombia Urban Development		514-52-830-058	1962	1972	1,662	1,365	297	130	335	92	50	-	1,842
Export Development Civic Action		514-13-290-143 514-11-820-099	1965 1963	1969 1967	291 1,846	203 1,838	88 8	- -	25 8	63 -	- -	- -	291 1,846
Central American Economic Community:				ı									
ROCAP Commercial & Industrial Planning Regional Export Expansion Regional Tourism Expansion Capital Markets Development	*	596-11-290-027 596-11-260-033 596-11-240-034 596-11-950-036	1971 1971	1975 1975 1975 1974	907 - - -	կկ () - - -	467 - -	197 447 112 -	195 369 58	69 78 54	749 75 539 105 30	200 833 190 150	1,379 1.819 407 180
Ind. Investment & Trade Promotion		596-11-260-002	1963	1969	2,939	2,826	113	-	113	-	-	-	2,939
Civil Aviation and Telecommunications		596-11-370-003	1963	1969	1,680	1,655	25	-	25	-	-	-	1,680
Costa Rica Civic & Social Research/Development Industrial Development		515-15-899-116 515-11-230-041	1971 1955	1973 1970	- 1,554	1,523	- 31	227 -	200 31	27 -	150 -	80 -	457 1,554
*Detailed project narrative—See Table III	To	tal (includes pr	ojects	liste	d on fol	llowing	pages)	8,425	9,988	5,770	8,645		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

	On De	On Duty At Close of Year								
TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	Actual	Estimate	Proposed							
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972							
A.I.D. employed Participating agency Contractor technicians	26	33	58							
	6	8	10							
	74	80	23							
Total	106	121	91							

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

	Programmed During Year								
TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972						
Non-contract	187	153	184						
Contract	408	417	4						
Totál	595	570	188						

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

				I A SUM									
SECTOR. INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		(Dollar	Amounts		T								Part 2
			FY of	FY of Sched-	Th	rough FY 1	γ	Esti	imated FY		Proposed	Future	Estimated
· Project Title		Project Number	Initial Obliga- tion	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/71	Program	Year Obligations	Total Cost
El Salvador Rural Community Development		519-11-810-094	1967	1972	521	384	137	119	121	135	75	-	715
Guatemala Rural Community Leadership & Modernization Export Development		520-11-810-1 8 7 520-15-290-201	1969 1971	1975 1973	907 -	670 -	237	325 14	350 14	212	261 49	600 45	2,093 108
Rural Community Leadership		520-11-810-213	1967	1970	1,698	1,204	494	-	494	-	-	-	1 ,69 8
Honduras Private Enterprise Development Civic Development Cooperative Development		522-15-290-053 522-15-810-091 522-15-810-074	1965 1968 1966	1975 1973 1974	474 655 1,189	4 0 6 414 902	68 241 287	111 156 299	149 241 440	30 156 146	621 126 203 2 92	200 200 350	911 1,214 2,130
Nicaragua Community Development Institutional Cooperative Development Industrial Development		524-13-810-047 524-11-810-092 524-15-290-091	1968 1971 1971	1973 1975 1973	229 - -	141 - -	88	161 91 200	172 45 56	77 46 144	139 93 194	337 166 206	866 350 600
Bolivia Industrial Development Engineering Advisory Services		511-15-290-049 511-11-310-205	1967 1968	1976 1975	233 575	209 562	24 13	104 238	105 235	23 16	437 72 365	265 463	674 1,641
Chile Small & Medium Industry Development		513-13-270-210	1966	1970	425	195	230	-	160	30	-	-	385
Dominican Republic Development of Industry & Marketing		517-55-290-066	1965	1970	1,039	1,029	10	-	10	-	-	-	1,039
Community Development		517-55-810-052	1965	1969	769	766	3	-	3	-	-	-	769
Ecuador Industrial Development		518-15-290-024	1956	1975	2,252	1,943	309	271	391	189	257	278	3-058
Guyana Development of Clay Brick & Roof Tile Indus.	*	504-11-290-069	1972	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	50
*Detailed project narrative—see TABLE III	L		J										

INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

TABLE !! (Dollar Amounts in Thousands) Part 2

SECTOR:		(Dollar .	Amounts	in Thou	isands)								Part 2
	Т		FY of	FY of Sched-	Th	rough FY 1	970	Esti	imated FY	1971		_	
Project Title	*	Project Number	Initial Obliga- tion	uled Final Obliga- tion	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligation 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliquia dated Obligation 6/30/71	Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Panama Urban Development Private Enterprise Development		525-15-899-119 525-15-910-069	1967 1963	1974 1973	926 1,072	823 949	103 123	217 543	219 298		716 262 454	288 119	1,693 2,188
National Community Development		525-15-810-121	1967	1971	2,238	1,371	867	204	912	159	-	-	2,442
Paraguay Private Enterprise Development		526-15-950-051	1967	1973	748	530	218	282	342	158	286	304	1,620
Peru Transportation Development Community & Local Government Development Housing & Urban Development		527-11-300-064 527-11-810-118 527-11-830-065			1,167 1,257 558	1,117 1,053 487	50 204 71	45 295 95	56 272 52	39 227 114	495 45 305 1 45	- 580 225	1,257 2,437 1,023
Private Enterprise Development		527-11-200-058	1962	1971	4,524	4,219	305	80	155	230	-	-	4,604
Uruguay Industrial Mgt. & Mktg.		528-15-270-011	1963	1973	618	430	188	114	112	190	195	222	1,149
Yenesuela Housing and Urban Renewal		529-15-830-017	1962	1969	513	470	43	-	43	-		-	513
Regional Projects Partners of the Alliance		598-15-810-436	1965	1973	2,240	1,703	537	500	639	39 8	3,550 400	36 8	3,508
New Initiatives Cooperative Housing Development Cooperative Development - CUNA Cooperative Development - OCA	*	1 1 A T 1	1971 1963 1963 1962	1972 1972 1974 1974	- 1, 2 39 2,142 991	1,172 1,694 711	- 67 448 280	900 212 670 339	350 212 752 341	67	2,500 150 450 50	- 572 200	Cont. 1,601 3,834 1,580
Pan American Development Foundation Leadership Development - Loyola Multi-Purpose Vocational Center (ACCION)		598-13-810-473 598-15-825-423 598-13-810-542		1971 1971 1971	372 1,048	372 748 -	300 -	364 197 65	225 200 4		- -	- - -	736 1,245 65
*Detailed project narrative—see TABLE III													

PROJECT TITLE		SECTOR		FUNDS
Regiona	l Export Expansion	Industrial and Urban Development		TC
		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER	596-11-260-033	pp. 145, 146, FY 1971, IA P.D.B.	fy: 1971	FY: 1975

Target and Course of Action: To produce more foreign exchange for the Central American region by promoting development of non-traditional exports. Support will be given to regional institutions which help develop export industries. The institutions are: the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI); PROMECA, a Central American export promotion organization; the Central American Institute for Research in Industrial Technology (ICAITI); the Central American Business Administration Institute (INCAE); and the Central American Private Sector Federation (FEDEPRICA). Progress to Date: CABEI and PROMECA last year launched a campaign to find export markets for Central American fresh fruits and vegetables. ICAITI sought to improve the quality of these crops for export. ROCAP was instrumental in bringing together Central American growers and U.S. buyers in three projects in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. A.I.D. made a \$30 million loan to CABEI to finance the production, largely for export, of non-traditional crops and to fund tourism infrastructure. As of February, 1971, CABEI had already extended sub-loans totaling about \$7 million for projects under the loans.

FY 1972 Program: Under the program, efforts will be continued to improve the efficiency of the growing, packing, shipping and marketing operations in the three

projects mentioned. CABEI and PROMECA will continue to search out new markets for Central American exports of non-traditional products. INCAE will conduct management studies and provide technical assistance designed to help the operations of firms producing non-traditional products. ICAITI will continue its research to improve the quality of the products and to develop new products for export. FEDEPRICA will be supported as the coordinating organization in private sector activities.

U.S. Technicians: 2 direct hire project managers, 2 long-term and 5 short-term marketing consultants (contract) to assist PROMECA and ICAITI in improving marketing operations.

Participants: 2 CABEI technicians to study export market research and 2 ICAITI technicians to study commodity export specialization. Training in U.S., institution to be determined.

Other Costs: PROMECA marketing promotion costs; support to ICAITI workshops and seminars and research and laboratory activities; contract - INCAE studies and local personnel costs.

	U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated								
T					Est	imated FY	1971	Prop	osed FY	1972	
Through 6/30/70		260	-	Cost Components	Direct	Contract/ Other	Total	Direct	Contract/ Other	Total	
Estimated FY 71	447	369	7 8		AID	Agency		AID	Agency		
Estimated				U.S. Technicians	10	125	135	75	120	195	
through 6/30/71	447	369	7 8	Participants	,			24		24	
·		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	5		5	10		10	
	,	Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	262	45	307	245	65	310	
Proposed FY 72	539	833	1,819	Total Obligations	277	170	447	354	185	539	

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT*	Industrial and Urban Development	TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 596-11-920-036	New Project	FY: 1972 FY: 1974

Target and Course of Action:

To increase the mobility of capital in Central America by (1) eliminating existing obstacles to free movement, (2) harmonizing national laws relating to issuance and sale of securities, (3) analyzing flows of funds from savers to investors, proposing ways of increasing the supply of good securities, and (4) designing such institutional mechanisms for a regional capital market as a stock exchange and a regional securities commission. The project is being carried out under the Executive Secretariat of the Monetary Council in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Monetary Council, the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).

ROCAP will provide highly specialized technical assistance to the project staff in preparation and review of technical studies made or proposed. ROCAP will also assist in training personnel for securities market operations and regulatory functions, and some international travel. regional seminars and publications.

FY 1972 Program:

U.S. Technicians:

Five short-term consultants in securities market operations, tax harmonization, technical aspects of securities exchange supervision.

Commodities:

Books, journals, and research materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un liquidated		OBLIGATIONS					1	
Through 6/30/70					Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71				Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71				U.S. Technicians Participants					20	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs			-	10		10	
Proposed FY 72	30	150	180	Total Obligations			-	10	20	30	

^{*}Formerly included in Project 596-11-290-027, Commercial and Industrial Planning.

Country: GUYANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Development of Clay Brick and Roof	Industrial and Urban Development	•	TC
Tile Industries	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 504-11-290-069	New Project	FY: 1972	FY: 1973

PROJECT TARGET AND COURSE OF ACTION

The Government of Guyana wishes to develop an indigenous brickmaking industry operating on a self-help basis at the village level. This labor intensive project will utilize readily available raw materials, help conserve timber and increase supplies of a durable and relatively inexpensive building material.

Mr. George Black, a 92 year old brickmaker from North Carolina spent 6 weeks in Guyana during March and April demonstrating his techniques for making hand formed, kiln dried bricks.

PROPOSED FY 1972 PROGRAM

To provide small scale technical assistance for the early stages of brickmaking industry development.

U.S. Technicians: 1 advisor for production, distribution and marketing, 3 man months. 1 advisor for brick construction, 5 man months.

<u>Participants</u>: 2 participants in brick production methods for 2 training months each in the United States. The participants will be selected personally by Mr. Black and will train under his direct supervision at the site of his North Carolina business operations. They will benefit by participating directly on the job in a functioning brick making process.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
Through 6/30/70	•	-	•		Est	imated FY		Pro	esed FY	1972	To be arranged.
Estimated FY 71		-	•	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	-	•	•	U.S. Technicians Participants				3	22	22 3	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs							
Proposed FY 72	25	25	50	Total Obligations				3	22	25	

Project Target and Course of Action: The FY 1971 Congressional Presentation, following President Nixon's October 31, 1969 speech on U. S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere and intensive discussions with Latin America, indicated that increased emphasis would be accorded to "new initiatives" - export promotion, capital developments through computer time-sharing links, with markets, tourism, and science and technology, \$2,500,000 proposed for FV 1972 will permit initiation of new programs, and expansion of continuing ones, as opportunities arise in FY 1972 to give further effect to the President's policy and program emphases. These FY 1972 funds are additional to those already earmarked for specific projects included elsewhere in the FY 1972 presentation.

FY 1972 Program

Science and Technology

- 1. Conferences, seminars, workshops and joint research undertakings of Latin American and U. S. scientists focusing on specific problems of science and technology infrastructure, social or economic sectors, e.g., Amazon Basin Development, lowland and tropical agriculture, upland agriculture, ocean resources, aquaculture, remote sensing, information technologies and water utilization.
- 2. Financial and technical assistance to Latin American institutions to develop intermediate technologies in agriculture and industry making greater use of abundant labor to help reduce unemployment.

- 3. Collaboration with selected Latin American research centers in natural, applied and social sciences to develop methodologies and strategies in specific sectors, such as agriculture, industry, population, urban growth and education: to share information, analyses, and theoretical the possible use of satellites, etc.: and in the development of indigenous institutional competencies for the application of such methodologies and technologies to major development problems, such as the use of satellite technologies in natural resource mapping.
- 4. Assistance to Latin American centers concerned with development of regional standards and specifications for quality control in the field of agriculture and industry. Export Development
- 1. Assistance to Tatin American countries to develop national export strategies, strengthen capabilities for locating market opportunities abroad, adapt national production to requirements for these markets. assess requirements for economic and other studies related to financial and commercial policies bearing upon export development, and identify legal and other international barriers to export expansion.
- 2. A pilot project in timber and timber products to help Latin American countries evolve a comprehensive and coordinated effort to improve management, conservation and use of timber resources, looking toward the development of Latin American exports.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
-	-	-	-		Est	imated FY	1971	Prop	osed FY	1972	
Through 6/30/70 Estimated FY 71	900	350		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Orher Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	900	350	550	U.S. Technicians Participants							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	900		900	2,500		2,500	
Proposed FY 72	2,500	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations	900		900	2,500		2,500	

Country: L.A. REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector:	INDUSTRY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	TABLE IIIa
PROJEC	NEW INITIATIVES	PROJECT NUMBER
L		598-15-290-549

3. Development of coordinated multilateral programs stemming from meetings of a special Group on Export Development, created at the March, 1971 meeting of the Special Committee on Consultation and Negotiation (SCCN), and charged with initiating programs to be sponsored by the OAS and other international organizations with special competence in this area.

Tourism

Capital Markets

With the further development of programs in these areas under OAS sponsorship, A.I.D. will where appropriate, be prepared to support complementary activities initiated by individual countries on a bilateral basis.

•	I KOJECI DATA		TABLE III
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		TC
598-13-920-116	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 598-13-995-097	p. 115 FY 71 P.D.B.	FY: 1962	FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen and expand the cooperative movement in Latin America through assistance provided by Credit Union National Association (CUNA) and the Organization of Cooperatives of America (OCA).

Progress to Date: In 1970 the CUNA Latin American Regional Office (LARO) initiated consolidation of credit unions, and increased total Latin American credit union membership by 9%. There are now 2.996 local credit CUNA advisory services. Credit union savings have increased to \$100 million, loans outstanding are \$106 million, cumulative loans advanced are \$392 million. total assets stand at \$120 million and total reserves at \$3.29 million. Savings, loans and assets all increased 33% in 1970 over 1969, as a result of the enhanced effort provided by the expanded CUNA/LARO program. Through its technical management advisory service. CUNA/ LARO has assisted the newly formed Latin American Confederation of Credit Unions, developed an agricultural production credit program in six countries and established a system of centralized funds accounting for all credit union affiliates. 2) OCA in 1970 continued its cooperative education and training program, providing direct assistance to 56 cooperative educational institutions. held six management training seminars in L.A., and initiated two cooperative exchange programs.

FY 1972 Program: 1) CUNA/LARO will continue technical assistance to local credit unions and national federations in areas of (a) centralized accounting; (b) agricultural production credit; (c) educational programs; and (d) management improvement. CUNA/LARO will require \$450.000: \$169,000 for 8 U.S. technicians salaries and benefits: \$10,000 for commodities: \$173,000 for local and third country national technicians salaries and benefits: \$98,000 for travel, office rental, communications, supplies unions with 966,098 members in the 16 countries receiving and printing and other miscellaneous costs. 2) To continue its research and education programs, OCA will require \$50,000: \$22,900 for third country national salaries and benefits; \$3,450 for commodities; \$15,600 for travel, office rental, communications and equipment: \$6.000 for support to National Councils: and \$2.050 for miscellaneous costs.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligation s	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS				Credit Index Notices		
Through 6/30/70	3,133	2,405	728			Contract			Contract		Credit Union National Association (CUNA)
Estimated FY 71	1,009	1,093		Cost Components	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,142	3,498	644	U.S. Technicians Participants		152 113	152 113		169	169	Organization of Coopera- tives of America (OCA)
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs		37 707	37 707		13 3 1 8	13 318	
Proposed FY 72	500	772	5 , 414	Total Obligations		1,009	1,009		500	500	

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

PEGION: LATIN AMERICA

EGION: LATIN AMERICA		(Dollar An	nounts in I	housands)								
		Unliq.	A	ctual FY 19		Est	timated FY		Proposed		of U.S. Tec	
Country	Project Number	Oblig. 6/30/69	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/71	Program FY 1972	Actual FY 1970	Es mate FY 1971	
Brazil Training for Regional Development Special Development Activity Technical Support	512-15-995-268* 512-15- 998 -286 512-11-999-000	701	2,590	- 2,747	- 544	400 100 2,667	148 50 3, 039	252 50 181	2,974 350 125 2,499	- 74	- - 89	- 83
Colombia Special Development Activities Technical Support	514-15-998-092 514-15-999-000	69 73	50 8 6 5	66 829	53 109	50 1,114	93	10 143	1,435 50 1,385	17	18	19
Training for Improved Planning and Implementation	514-15-995-148	104	149	88	165	-	120	45	-	-	-	-
Central American Economic Community:												
ROCAP Technical Support	596-11-999-000	399	848	1,100	147	948	957·	138	905	13	14	13
Costa Rica Technical Support	515-11-999-000	142	781	656	267	401	401	267	173	22	2	2
El Salvador Technical Support	519-11-999-000	20	434	427	27	358	358	-	332	5	4	4
Earthquake Reconstruction Planning	519-11-995-000	44	-	4	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala Technical Support Special Development Activity	520-11-999-000 520-15-998-145	59 59	593 48	576 92	76 15	582 100	599 110	59 5	735 585 150	9 -	10	8 -
Special Development Activities Technical Support	522-15-998-073 522-11- 999- 000	45 31	49 605	72 552	22 84	50 658	52 735	20 7	692 50 642	- 9	ū	ū
Micaragua Technical Support	524-11-999-000	14	604	596	22	665	656	31.	624	u	n	ш
Community Development	524-15 -99 5-056	o	18	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia Technical Support Special Development Activities	511-11-999-000 511-16-998-412	21.3	462 50	618 50	57	468 50	490 50	35	480 430 50	12	13	15
	Total (includes pr	ojects lis	ted on i	followin	g pages)	Andrew Andrews			35,497	322	299	287

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

on: Latin America		(Dollar Ar	nounts in T	Thousands)								
		Unlig.	A	ctual FY 19		Est	imated FY		Proposed		of U.S. Tec	
Country	Project Number	Oblig. 6/30/69	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6/30/71	Program	Actual FY 1970	Es mate FY 1971	
ile Special Development Activities Technical Support	513-11-998-187 513-15-999-000	27 123	50 1,448	32 1,346	45 225	100 1,355	75 1,425	70 155	1,075 125 950	18	ü	
Special Studies	513-15-995-250	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	
minican Republic Special Development Fund Technical Support	517-15-998-050 517-11-999-000	13 18	1,177	23 77 ¹ 4	7 421	20 992	24 1,152	3 261	817 40	- 19	- 24	2
st Caribbean Regional Economic Development	538-11-995-004	136	99	70	165	10	8	167	100	10	-	
nuador Technical Support Social and Civic Development Special Development Activities	518-11-999-000 518-15-995-096 * 518-15-998-077	78 480 24	893 976 50	895 722 25	76 750 49	995 1,033 50	1,000 1,245 89	71 538 10	2,117 920 1,147 50	25 12 -	21 12 -	1
yana Technical Support Special Development Activities	504-11-999-000 504-15-998-031	163 50	361 68	333 71	173 47	337 50	360 72	150 25	392 342 50	6 -	6 -	
maica Special Development Activities Technical Support	532-11-998-029 532-11 -9 99-000	2 6	50 191	50 182	2 15	50 219	50 200	2 34	335 50 185	- 4	3	
Special Studies and Training for Development Special Development Activities Technical Support	525-15-995-164 * 525-15-998-101 525-15-999-000	- 33 43	20 1,046	- 3 966	50 123	- 50 1,068	40 1,153	60 38	1,356 215 50 1,091	- 21	- 21	2
raguay Technical Support Special Development Activities	526-11-999-000 526-11-998-058	132 , 43	701. 50	748 50	85 43	543 40	543 54	85 29	465 425 40	9	8 -	
<u>ru</u> Special Projects Activities Technical Support	527-11-990-061 527-11-999-000	128 65	73 690	58 613	143 142	20 810	114 761	49 191	910 35 875	1 6	12	1
uguay Technical Support Special Development Activities	528-15-999-000 528-15-998-046	26 28	276 43	239 45	63 2 6	354 40	369 41	48 25	340 300 40	1	3 -	

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA		(Dollar An	nounts in T	`hou sand s)								
		Unlig.	A	ctual FY 19	,	Est	imated FY 1		Proposed		of U.S. Tec	
Country	Präsect Number	Oblig. 6 30 69	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6 30 70	Obliga- tions	Expendi- tures	Unliqui- dated Obligations 6 30 71	Program FY 1972	Actual FY 1970	Es mate FY 1971	
Venezuela Technical Support	529-15-999-000	6	202	206	2	213	188	25	-	1	1	0
LA Regional Regional Training Coordination (ROCM) Technical Consultants Seminars and Workshops Regional Technical Support Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC)	598-15-995-096 598-15-995-044 598-15-995-081 598-11-999-000	153 276 219 -	11.9 526 70 -	135 281 159 -	137 521 130 -	63 625 200 21	90 750 250 21	110 396 80 -	1,665 30 235 150 50	1 3	1 - 1	1
International Legal Center						1,00		1,412	1,200		3	3
Pilot Entrepreneurial Motivation	598-13-995-503	-	5 9	-	50	-	50	-	-	2	-	-
(BSC) Brazilian Institute for Municipal	598-13-995-504	-	18	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Administration (IBAM) International Development Foundation	598-15-995-501 1598-15-995-502	-	20 155	9 67	11 88	-	11 88	-	-	- -	-	-
American Council of Volunteer Agencies Advisory Services - Cooperatives	598-15-995-510	-	20	-	20	_	20	_	-	4	_	_
(CIUSA)	598-15-995-098	224	24 8	349	123	_	123	-	-	4	-	-
Contributions to Inter-American Organizations Special Development Assistance Fund Special Multilateral Fund Inter-American Export Promotion Center (CIPE)	598-15-995-435 · 598-15-995-476 ·		6,892 2,300 500	6,892 2,300 500	-	4,800 7,500 700	4,800 7,500 700	-	17,675 8,400 8,600 675	- -	- -	- - -
PAU- Darien Gap	598-15-995-426	72	-	48	24	_	24	-	-	-	-	-

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet critical needs for trained manpower in major fields of activity in Northeast Brazil. Trained manpower shortages retard development by impairing the quality of planning. the functioning of government services and bank operations, and by impeding industrial efficiency. To help break bottlenecks in these areas, this program provides training opportunities, otherwise unavailable, for personnel who can be upgraded to fill key positions. Selection of participants is made in cooperation with the Northeast development agency (SUDENE). Progress to Date: Over 125 participants have received training in the U.S. and third countries in development banking, industrial expansion, fish and agriculture production, public administration operations and reform. public finance, and development planning. FY 1972 Program: 100 participants will be trained for a total of 400 man-months in agriculture credit and extension services, natural resources survey and development techniques, industrial expansion and diversification sanitary engineering, education finance, investment incentives, and other fields. Priority is given to training (a) leaders at the state level and (b) incentives and development specialists for development banks and agencies in the region.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	_	_	_		Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	400	148		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,00	71.0	050	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Through 0/30//1	400	1 48	252	Participants	400	-	400	350		. 350	
		Future Year	Estimated	Commodities	-	-	_	_	-	_	
		Obligations	Total Cost	Other Costs	_	_	_	_	-	_	
Proposed FY 72	350	1,600	2,350	Total Obligations	400	-	400	350	_	350	

	PROJECT DATA	IADLEIII
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
SOCIAL AND CIVIC DEVELOPMENT	Program Development and Support	TC
PROJECT NUMBER 518-15-995-096	P. 195, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	FY: 1965 FY: 1974

Project Targets and Course of Action: (1) to encourage broader participation in the development process and (2) to provide increasingly equitable distribution of income. This Title IX project approaches these dual goals by developing (1) financially sound and growing agricultural cooperatives; (2) a strong country-wide credit union movement integrated into a financially sound national federation; (3) achievement-oriented, problem solving leadership; (4) development oriented youth organizations; (5) increased urban employment; (6) self-sufficient labor unions; and (7) self-sustaining agricultural marketing organizations.

Progress to Date: 30 rice cooperatives have received legal recognition and 17 pre-cooperatives formed with 1,400 members holding 22,500 hectares of land. 256 credit unions have been formed with 52,000 members, \$5.0 million in savings, \$22.8 million in loans granted, and \$7.6 million capital. The national federation will become financially self-sufficient by June 1972. 1,165 Ecuadoreans have received leadership training to date - 30% have been technicians, 30% teachers, 20% priests, and 20% local community leaders. The Youth Volunteer Service has been established, and 110 of its members have been trained and have carried out such projects as road construction, cooperative development, and literacy training. A pilot urban-slum project successfully created a handicraft business employing 60 people. New collective bargaining labor contracts increased 20% in 1970. Two regional

have been formed. FY 1972 Program: U.S. Technicians: 2 direct hire to provide overall project guidance and I direct hire urban development specialist to apply the techniques of the pilot employment generation project on a broad scale through the private Ecuadorean Development Foundation (\$80,000); 2 CLUSA contractors to assist the National Rice Federation to provide services and technical advice to rice farmers (\$07.000):3 AIFLD contractors to train union leaders in dues accounting, collective bargaining, etc. (\$80.000): 2 IDF contractors will help form two new marketing organizations, increasing membership from 180 to 600 farmers (\$76.000): 1 PSC social researcher to assist the Ecuador Leadership Training Institute; and 1 PSC municipal planning coordinator and 2 TDY urban specialists to advise the municipality of Quito in such fields as city planning. traffic engineering, and urban rehabilitation (\$79,000). Participants: 5 youth leaders to U.S. for methodology of organizing volunteer groups and 2 Federation officials for on-job training in U.S. university for rice production and marketing (\$30,000), and 6 unionists to AIFLD's Front

Commodities: 3 vehicles, office equipment, and training materials.

Royal course (\$20,000).

Other Costs: Rent/utilities, local travel and per diem. local training and subsistence for 80 youth volunteers. salaries for 4 local direct hire (\$155,000) and 59 local contract employees and related travel and per diem (CLUSA. \$139.000: PSC.\$23.000)

marketing gro	U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	2,741	1,991	750		Est	mated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	1,033	1,245	1,70	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	3,774	3,236	53 8	U.S. Technicians Participants	76 -	257 -	333	80 3 0	322 20	402 50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs	3 ¹ 4 233	- 433	3 4	28 155	512	2 8	
Proposed FY 72	1,147	1,311	6,232	Total Obligations	3143	690	1,033	293	8514	1,147	

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) Credit Union National Association (CUNA) American Institute of Free Labor Development (AIFLD) International Development Foundation (IDF) Personnel Service Contracts (PSC

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Special Studies and Training for	Program Development and Support		TC
Development	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER : 525-15-995-164	New Project	FY: 1972	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To support research, special studies and training in development-related fields of benefit to Panama Government Planning Office and other Panamanian public and private agencies in planning and implementing development programs. Support will be given local Panamanian institutions and individuals to increase capabilities in undertaking development studies and research. Studies by U.S. and Latin American experts, seminars, and short-term visits by outside experts to resolve special development problems will also be financed. The programming of the assistance will be coordinated by the Planning Office.

Promising Panamanians, from both the public and private sectors, will be trained in fields related to planning sectoral programs in such fields as agriculture, education, industry and housing. Candidates will be selected by a commission chaired by the Planning Office with representatives from the University of Panama, the Human Resources Institute (IFARHU), the Ministry of Education, the Employment Service of the Ministry of Labor, the private sector and the USAID. The project will cover training costs and per diem. Candidate sponsors will pay international travel costs and salaries during training. Approximately 20 short-term and 15 longer term participants will be financed each year.

FY 1972 Program:

U.S. Technicians: Short-term advisors as required to assist in studies.

Participants: 20 short-term and 5 long-term at U.S. and third country institutions to be selected.

Other Costs: Support costs for Panamanian research studies; local support costs for development seminars; invitational travel.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un li quidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
T					Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY 1	1972	
Through 6/30/70 Estimated FY 71			XXXXXXX	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated				U.S. Technicians					50	50	
through 6/30/71				Participants				115		115	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs				50	_	50	
Proposed FY 72	215	1035	1250	Total Obligations				16 5	50	215	

Program Development and Support

PRIOR REFERENCE

p. 113 FY 1972 L.A. P.D.B.

FY: 1957 FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: RTAC's primary goals in the next five years are: 1) to increase the quantity and quality of technical publishing resources in Spanish-speaking America to the level where they can meet regional needs without external subsidy and undue dependence on publications from outside the region; and 2) to create a base for audio-visual aids production capable of meeting regional needs without further subsidy. Secondary goals are: 1) to expand and institutionalize the practice of textbook use in L.A. universities through the co-op bookstore mechanism: 2) develop the library/ institutional market for technical books and audio-visual materials by the automatic distribution of RTAC-sponsored materials to university libraries and other information centers: 3) provide materials and services required by the Missions to support their country assistance programs. Progress to Date: Since its inception in 1957. RTAC has sponsored Spanish-language editions of more than 700 titles in cooperation with Latin American publishers. Recent emphasis has been on textbooks at the university, technical/vocational and upper secondary levels. RTAC has produced and distributed more than eight million copies of over 2,800 non-commercial publication titles (booklets on agriculture, health, labor, community development). More than 80 Latin American universities and technical institutes now operate campus bookstores with assistance from RTAC and the country Missions. RTAC has sponsored the translation and dubbing on nearly 1,000

technical/education films, which are loaned to country institutions through the Missions. At RTAC's initiative two Missions have started film loan library projects with country institutions. Such initiatives have stimulated interest of U.S. audio-visual firms in developing the Latin American market. On the publishing front, RTAC has played a key role in attracting more than 20 U.S. publishers to form joint ventures with L.A. counterparts.

FY 72 Program: A minimum budget of \$1.200.000 is required to sustain the momentum achieved in FY 71 in production, market expansion and innovative end-use. This amount will fund: (1) 66 commercial books (heavy emphasis on texts at university and technical/vocational levels); (2) 75 non-commercial "how-to-do-it" publications; (3) 60 translations of technical/educational films: (4) one original film production. Major cost categories are: 145,000 copies of commercial books-\$446.000: 600.000 copies of non-commercial publications-\$115,000; film purchases, translations, production -\$93.000; publications for university bookstores-\$50.000; air freight, and other administrative costs-\$174,000; 5 U.S. technicians-\$173,000; 23 local technicians -\$149,000. High priority will be given to publishing and film projects of an innovative character. e.g., programmed texts and films on educational technology.

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un liquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	9,583	8,501	1,082		Esti	mated FY			posed FY		Regional Training Aids
Estimated FY 71	1,585	1,255		Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Center (RTAC)
Estimated through 6/30/71	11,205	9,756	1,449	U.S. Technicions Participants	140		140	173		173	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	1,157		1,157 288	704 323		704	
		- Dingariona		Other Costs	288		200	رمر	 	323	
Proposed FY 72	1,200	4,722	17,127	Total Obligations	1,585		1.585	1,200		1200	

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Special Development Assistance Fund(SDAF	Program Development and Support	TC
598-15-995-435, 598-15-995-601 and PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-995-602	pp. 132, 133, 138, FY 71 LA P.D.B.	ry: 1965 Fy: continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To join in a multi-lateral effort to support programs of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) with special emphasis on the Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF). The SDAF supports multilateral technical assistance, research, and training activities. Its budget and program are monitored by the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) and its directing body, IA-ECOSOC.

Progress to Date: The SDAF has continued to provide technical assistance in such fields as tax policy, natural resources, public administration, and social development to member countries of the Inter-American system. Nearly one third of SDAF assistance is channeled through the eight Training Centers located in various Latin American countries. Direct technical assistance is provided by the OAS Secretariat staff or by technicians under short-term contract. Training is also provided by fellowships both in the U.S. and Western Europe. Through June 30, 1970, SDAF financed 9,454 fellowships to the Inter-American Centers (to which it also provides instructional and operational staffs); provided partial financing of 2,267 fellowships to European countries on a shared basis; and provided 1.745 man-months of short-term specialist assistance to requesting member states. During 1971, efforts begun by Secretary General Galo Plaza in 1969 toward reorganizing and

streamlining the work of the OAS have been continued. These improvements allow for timely review by the CIAP Budget Subcommittee (on which a U.S. member sits) of all programs and activities of IA-ECOSOC and for greater program concentration. Special emphasis has been given to activities in the following fields:

Tax Reform activities seek to strengthen Latin American tax systems, improve their administration, and provide technical training to tax administration officials. Since 1963, assistance has been provided to 14 member states and to regional organizations: the Central American Common Market, the Latin American Free Trade Association, and the Andean Group.

Public Administration programs aim to promote the creation or improvement of national institutions to accelerate administrative modernization and maximize development prospects. To date, technical assistance has been given to 21 member states and over 2,000 officials have received training.

<u>Labor</u>: Training and technical assistance have been provided for the establishment or improvement of manpower planning, vocational training coordination, minimum wage planning, vocational training coordination, minimum wage systems, workers' banks, and trade union research departments. The establishment of migration services in

			U.S. DOLLA	R COST (In Thous	ands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				OBLIG	ATIONS			
Through 6/30/70	alı alıa	24,342			Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	4,800	4,800	XXX	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	. *
Estimated through 6/30/71	29,142	29,142	-	U.S. Technicians Participants							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs		4,800	4,800)	3,400	8,400	
Proposed FY 72	8,400	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations		4,800	4.800		8,400	8,400	

Country: Inter-American Organizations

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: Program Development and Support

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE

Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)

PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-995-435, 601, and 602

ministries of labor was the subject of a regional seminar in Jamaica and a similar meeting for the South American region will be held in the near future.

In <u>Urban Development</u>, specialists have been organized into regional teams, each one serving a different group of countries. Their principal objectives are to assist in formulating national policies and strategies for urban growth as part of national development plans; to assist municipal authorities in organizing coordinated programs of local planning, infrastructure, and public services; and to stimulate closer collaboration between public and private institutions for the improvement of housing production technology.

National Statistics assistance is facilitating the collection of information for the 1970 Census of the Americas; improvement of the organization, operation, and production of the national statistical services, and the training activities at the national and regional level being carried out by the Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES).

Natural Resources assistance is directed at improving capabilities of national institutions to design and execute resource investigations, to prepare loan proposals for the study and implementation of resource development projects, to conduct cadastral surveys as the basis of land tax systems designed to stimulate improved use of land resources, and to establish sound resource management policy and legislation. Training activities are carried out through two Inter-American training centers, one in development of water and land resources, and the other in project formulation and evaluation.

Social Development activities provide training and research through the Inter-American Center for Integrated Social Development. This Center helps meet national needs for qualified personnel to prepare and administer social development programs.

Regional Development - The SDAF is performing a major role in developing the needed information to start the multi-country development of the River Plate Basin involving Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay.

CIAP has used funds provided for strengthening its staff to improve preparatory work for the Country Reviews, improve the follow-up procedure, and strengthen the inter-agency consultative system. The enhanced quality of CIAP preparation for, and participation in, the country reviews has intensified interest on the part of the U. S. and other lenders in the review itself and in the Inter-Agency Advisory Group (IAAG) consultations which precede the meetings. The IAAG, composed of representatives of the TBRD, IMF, IDB, and AID, meets regularly to discuss the staff analysis and agenda prepared by CIAP in advance of each country review, to identify any follow-up action called for during the review, and often to coordinate general policies.

Projected uses of funds transferred to the OAS for capital market studies include studies on specific topics such as: non-traditional types of development financing, mutual funds, the role of national savings institutions, techniques to deter capital flight, the contribution of maintenance of value obligations, financing of private industry, agriculture, and housing, and statistics on resource flows. These activities will coincide with a series of seminars designed to stimulate support for national and regional programs. Also contemplated are studies of specific national capital markets with concrete recommendations for utilizing the inputs from previous aspects of the work and for external financial participation in local projects.

In February 1970, IA-ECOSOC established the Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiation (SCCN) with functions including the promotion of specific programs

Country: Inter-American Organizations

Sector: Program Development and Support

TABLE IIIa

Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)

contributing to the accelerated development of tourism in Latin America. IA-ECOSOC also recommended the establishment of an OAS Working Group, which subsequently reported to the March 1971 SCCN meeting on a general program of activities, as well as a preliminary program for a Tourism Year of the Americas. The program for the Tourism Year includes guidelines for participating governments, international organizations, and the private sector, as well as a coordinated plan of action. Final versions of both programs, including budgets, form of financing, and source of funds will be presented for approval to the IA-ECOSOC at its meeting in July 1971.

The transfer of training centers from SDAF funding to permanent national or international institutions continues. These include the Inter-American Center of Integral Development of Land and Water Resources to be turned over to Venezuela, and the Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Center in Bogota, Colombia, to be turned over to the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences. In addition, the Inter-American Centers are providing training in other countries using Center instructors, Center-trained personnel and Center courses and training material. There is increased cooperation between Centers and with specialized agencies and other organs of the OAS to avoid duplication and to reenforce the activities of each. For example, the Inter-American Center for Training in National and International Marketing (CICOM) in Brazil conducts training programs in export promotion in collaboration with the Inter-American Export Promotion Center (CIPE) in Bogota, which as a result no longer provides separate training courses.

FY 1972 Program: The FY 1972 budget proposed by SDAF totals \$7.5 million. The major components and the activities are as follows: (1) public finance covering tax policy, budget management and administration and general fiscal reform; (2) institutional development for public agencies generally and for private sector management and

project Numbers

598-15-995-435, 601, and 602

organization; (3) general technical assistance; especially

organization; (3) general technical assistance; especially as requirements are developed through CIAP country reviews; (4) improvement of employment and income distribution through labor and social security projects; (5) urban development; (6) rural and urban social development through such operations as the Israel/OAS/IDB teams, the Inter-American Training Center in Buenos Aires and cooperative programs; (7) statistics including an Inter-American Center; assistance in censuses scheduled for 1970; and technical assistance to national statistical programs; (8) regional development through the National Resources Program, the Inter-American Center for Project Development in Brazil and the Center for the Development of Land and Water Resources in Venezuela; and (9) assistance to strengthen national tourism agencies.

The proposed U.S. contribution to SDAF in FY 1972 totals \$4.9 million which represents the level pledged by the U.S. to meet its 65% share of the \$7.5 million SDAF 1972 budget expected to be established by the General Assembly at its annual meeting in April 1971 at San Jose, Costa Rica. In addition, it is proposed to make second tranche payments on President Nixon's offers announced at IA-ECOSOC in February 1970; \$1 million in FY 1972 for added CIAP staff and \$2 million for capital markets studies. It is also proposed to make \$500,000 available to the OAS for implementation of the first phase of a regional program of tourism development, including plans for a proposed Tourism Year of the Americas.

		
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS
Special Multilateral Fund for Educa-	Program Development and Support	TC
tion, Science, and Technology	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-995-475	pp. 134-135 FY 1971 L.A. P.D.B.	FY: 1968 FY: Continuing
	114 0 0/ == // = 110101	

Project Target and Course of Action: The Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-American Council on Education, Science and Culture (CIECC) finances technical assistance and training in education, science and technology. These programs are designed to strengthen member states' university "centers of excellence" in training and research so they will be able to provide assistance and training to less advanced centers in other countries thereby improving the quality of institutions in the hemisphere. Projects are approved by specialized committees for education and for science and technology composed of distinguished scientists and educators of the U.S. and Latin American countries in accordance with the standards established by the Council.

Progress to Date: The Regional Educational Development Program has concentrated on educational planning and administration; curriculum; educational innovation and technology, and technical and vocational education. To date 29 Latin American institutions have participated in the program, receiving technical assistance from 67 educators and 31 research specialists and over \$845,000 in library and research equipment support. These centers in turn have provided advanced training to 743 persons from ministries of education and universities in other countries, using fellowships financed by the Fund.

The Regional Science and Technology Program has emphasized postgraduate training, at Latin American universities, in: (1) Scientific Infrastructure; the basic sciences of mathematics, chemistry, physics, biochemistry, and genetics; (2) Technological Infrastructure: engineering, agriculture, earth sciences, marine sciences, and computer sciences; (3) Technological Development: research in metallurgy, food technology, pulp and paper, standardization, and applied technology; and (4) Scientific and Technological Planning: technical assistance to country studies to formulate national policies and plans for the development of science and technology. To date % institutions have been designated as multinational centers providing training to 557 fellowship students, and assisted by 444 visiting educators and researchers from the U.S. and Europe and \$1.8 million in laboratory equipment and library support. These centers have in turn provided assistance to 29 institutions in other 133 special courses and seminars have been countries. held for Latin American, European, and United States scientists.

FY 1972 Program: The Educational Program will emphasize mass methods of education through radio and television. Existing projects in national education centers in four countries will expand their training of technicians from

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
Through 6/30/70	9,200	9,200	_		Est	imated FY	1971	Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	7,500	7,500	XXX	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	16,700	16,700	-	U.S. Technicians Participants							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs		7,500	7,500		8,600	8,600	
Proposed FY 72	8,600	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations		7,500	7,500		8,600	8,600	OAS

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Country: Inter-American Organizations

Sector: Program Development and Support

PROJECT TITLE
Special Multilateral Fund for Education, Science, and Technology

598-15-995-475

other countries and the production of materials of regional utility. An advanced course in educational television at the University of Florida is being developed for Latin American specialists. These activities will be complemented by technical assistance to national ministries in planning the utilization of these new media.

The Science and Technology Program will increasingly utilize the institutions strengthened to date to provide technical assistance to less advanced universities and research centers. Particular emphasis will be given to assisting persons trained in these centers, once they return to their national institutions, so that they can use the training and research skills acquired. Training in engineering and other applied sciences, as well as in technological research and development, will have a relatively higher priority. In addition, the importance of the adaptation and transfer of the technology of the more advanced countries to Latin America will be recognized through a series of pilot projects according to priorities defined by the national governments.

U.S. Contribution: \$8 million of the FY 1972 request represents the U.S. pledged share on a 66/34 basis of the SMF budget expected to be approved by the General Assembly of the OAS at its annual meeting scheduled for April 1972, at San Jose. U.S. payments may be greater, depending upon Latin American pledges and payments on a matching basis. Up to \$600,000 is earmarked for special contributions to science programs where justified by unique U.S. capabilities, U.S. Government agency involvement, or U.S. interest in accelerated implementation.

	I NOSECT DATA		INDELII
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR		FUNDS
Inter-American Export Promotion Center	Program Development and Support		TC
(CIPE)	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 598-15-995-476	pp. 136-137 FY 1971 L.A. P.D.B.	FY: 1968	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: The Inter-American Export Promotion Center (CIPE) seeks to assist countries strengthen their export promotion efforts and enhance Latin American capacity to expand and diversify its exports in major world markets. The Latin American countries have identified export promotion as an area of importance to economic development. The U.S. has agreed to join in a cooperative effort to strengthen the export position of Latin America in accordance with President Nixon's pledge offering special U.S. assistance for export development.

Progress to Date: The Inter-American Export Promotion Center (CIPE) was established by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) in 1968. CIPE is now regarded by Latin American governments and the private sector as a very useful regional instrument for improving their capacity to target their national export promotion efforts more efficiently. In particular, CIPE has attempted to strengthen agencies within Latin American governments responsible for export promotion programs and activities. Where such agencies did not previously exist, CIPE has encouraged their establishment. CIPE has also been active in encouraging the development of training programs designed to give Latin American officials a better understanding of techniques for improving export performance; over 1,000 executives from

both the public and private sectors have been trained. Numerous research projects and studies have been prepared by CIPE including 10 product studies covering such items as processed foods, ceramic ware, machine tools and automobile parts, as well as studies of functional problems such as transportation and operation of export consortia. Underlying all its efforts, CIPE has been attempting through publications and other communications media to develop a greater awareness in the public and private sectors in Latin America of the need to accord a high priority to export development.

The Center now provides a variety of services to governments and private trade organizations, and has tried to increase Latin American awareness of the region's export potential. During 1970, ten short courses on export practices were held in seven countries; two periodicals were established: one, with technical data on foreign trade, has a rapidly growing circulation of over 20,000 and is already 80% self-supporting. The second, on marketing possibilities, started in December 1970, is expected to be distributed equally widely. Research into possible export products has been conducted by the Center itself and also under a program which enlists the help of universities and private organizations. On the basis of this research, product priorities have been established for external promotion efforts in four

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Un li quidated				OBLIG	SATIONS			1
Through 6/30/70	1.000	1,000	_		Est	imated FY		Pro	posed FY	1972	
Estimated FY 71	700	700	XXX	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,700	1,700	-	U.S. Technicians Participants						-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities Other Costs		700	700		675	675	OAS
Proposed FY 72	675	Cont.	Cont.	Total Obligations		700	700		675	675	

TABLE IIIa

Sector: Program Development and Support

PROJECT TITLE

Inter-American Export Promotion Center (CIPE)

Program Development and Support

PROJECT NUMBER

598-15-995-476

countries. The Center has also provided technical assistance to 17 countries, working principally through national export promotion centers and private business associations.

To link more directly its efforts with national programs, CIPE has organized annual meetings of directors of national export promotion programs, and held the second such meeting in February 1971. To achieve better coordination with other international and regional organizations working in this field, the Center has also instituted an annual meeting of these agencies and held the first one in November 1970.

At the Eighth, Special Meeting of the IA-ECOSOC in February 1970, the Latin American members reiterated their interest in expanding exports, and they and the U.S. Government agreed that there should be an evaluation of the Center's effectiveness during the first two years of its operation. The evaluation report prepared by three outside experts has been reviewed by CIAP, and discussed with CIPE's Executive Director, with a view to improving CIPE s effectiveness and making its operations more sensitive to individual country needs.

FY 1972 Program: Plans call for (1) increase of technical assistance in quality control, credit insurance, fairs and expositions, and trade missions; (2) analysis of individual country programs and problems in export promotion as part of the CIAP country review process; and (3) establishment of a regional grid of market information services linking CIPE s information center with similar national institutions.

U.S. Contributions: The FY 1972 request of \$675,000 represents the level pledged by the U.S. to meet its 66% share of the \$1 million CIPE 1972 budget to be established by the General Assembly at its annual meeting scheduled for April at San Jose, Costa Rica.



LATIN AMERICA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING - REGIONAL SUMMARY

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In Thousands of Dollars)	
Country	FY 1972 Development Loans
Colombia	75,000
Brazil	60,000
Central American Economic Community:	
Regional Office of Central America and Panama (ROCAP)	10,000
El Salvador	10,500
Guatemala	15,000
Honduras	9,000
Nîcaragua	10,000
Bolivia	10,000
Dominican Republic	15,000
Ecuador	14,000
Guyana	3,500
Jamaica	10,000
Panama	25,000
Paraguay	6,000
Peru	10,000
Uruguay	12,000
Eastern Caribbean Regional	10,000
Regional	5,000
Total	310,000

A Time of Change

Development lending proposed for Latin America in FY 1972 is a result of intensive consultations within the inter-American community in which both the Latin American governments and the international lending agencies participated. The program is based on the substantial accomplishments of the people of Latin America and recognizes the compelling urgency of problems which now stand in the way of their further progress.

Progress and Problems

Latin America begins a new decade with more reason for optimism than it has known for some time. Whereas economic crisis and lagging growth were characteristic of the early 1960's, encouraging rates of economic growth (3% and better in per capita GNP), were registered in 1968 and 1969. The same appears to be true of 1970.

However, despite the many evident signs of progress, per capita growth rates vary widely. The regional average per capita income of \$500 is still low. Moreover, income distribution while improving in many countries, continues to be highly inequitable. A large proportion of the Latin American population still lives just slightly above the subsistence level. And it is estimated that half of the people in Latin America earned under \$150 in 1970 -- and about one-quarter -- or over 66 million people earned less than \$100. Thus a substantial portion of the population have incomes below that considered necessary for a family to meet minimum needs for diet, clothing, health, housing and education. These data suggest the enormity of the development problem still existing in the Hemisphere, as well as the urgent need for assistance.

The major challenge of the 1970's is to accelerate the development momentum, and to find ways of assuring that gains made will be sustained and more equitably shared in by the poorest segments of the population.

Low productivity and deeply rooted social and political traditions work against more equitable distribution of opportunity and income. Unprecedented population growth compounds the difficulty of achieving real gains for ordinary citizens. For example, while agricultural production increased at an average annual rate of about 3.9% during the last decade, population increased at nearly the same rate. As a result, net per capita growth in Latin American

LATIN AMERICA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING - REGIONAL SUMMARY

agriculture was negligible. Half of the Latin Americans still live in rural areas. Most of them have incomes substantially lower than the bulk of those in urban areas -- and there is only limited opportunity for any significant improvement. Low agricultural productivity prevents the rural sector from making a proportionate contribution to the overall economy and, in turn, reinforces current heavy migration to urban centers which are ill prepared to receive it. Burgeoning cities, swollen both by high population growth rates as well as migration, offer limited employment opportunities and are unable to cope with intensifying pressures for housing, schooling, health and other services. Thus rapid urbanization intensifies already difficult development problems for much of Latin America.

The implications of the high rate of population growth show vividly in the education sector where otherwise dramatic accomplishments are largely nullified. In the past decade, for example, enrollment in primary education increased by 72%; the number of teachers employed rose 92%; and the number of primary school graduates rose 124%, reflecting major improvement in the proportion of children remaining in primary school through graduation. However, it is estimated that the number of children enrolled in primary schools will grow from 40 million to about 60-65 million during the next 10 years. If universal primary education is to be achieved by 1980, at current birth rates, at least 48 million additional children will have to be accommodated; 1.6 million more teachers will have to be trained (there are currently about 1.5 million), and the present number of classrooms will have to be doubled.

The rate of expansion in post-primary levels during the 1960's was significantly greater than at the primary level. Nevertheless, although secondary and university enrollments tripled, less than 20% of the population aged 15-24 years were attending such schools in 1970.

In both education and agriculture, past efforts of national programs to improve quality and increase quantity were hampered by what are now seen to have been piecemeal approaches to interrelated problems. Prior analyses of whole sectors, as well as procedures for evaluating progress and refining approaches, have been inadequate. Progress in the application of science and technology, a basic requisite to greater achievement in these and other sectors, has also been disappointing.

While official recognition of population and urban problems has been slow in many Latin American countries, concern about agriculture and education is already widespread. It is reflected in ever increasing percentages of central government expenditures devoted to these sectors. Between 1961 and 1969, the regional share of central government expenditures devoted to education increased from 8% to 12%, while the share obligated for agriculture rose from 4% to 6%. Despite increased government investment, however, absolute per capita amounts available are inadequate. A search for innovative, lower cost approaches to these problems is clearly essential for any long term solution.

Latin American gross investment grew apace with income during the 1960's and accounted for a nearly constant share (about 19%) of GNP. During the past decade, central government expenditures indicate some encouraging trends. Capital outlays, as a percentage of total expenditures, increased from 27% in 1961 to about 35% in 1969. However, the regional per capita gross investment of about \$90, covers a range of performance. Even in countries with high rates of investment, the absolute per capita amounts are small -- ranging from a high of \$230 in Venezuela to below \$50 in Bolivia, Honduras and Paraguay.

Although certain Latin American countries have increased their exports significantly, the pace of growth for the region as a whole has shown little change over the past decade. Moreover, most of the products important in Latin America's export trade are raw materials or foodstuffs for which demand grows slowly. While exports of manufactured goods are gradually increasing, their share is still too small to influence total earnings.

Adequate government outlays for agriculture and education are beyond the means of these governments. Balance of payments considerations prevent most countries of the region from liberalizing money and credit policies enough to stimulate employment, output and investment effectively.

For the Hemisphere as a whole, more jobs are required for the rapidly growing labor force. New technologies are needed to use labor more productively and in the agricultural sector more intensively. As assistance from other donors serves an increasingly broad variety of needs in expanding productive capacity and infrastructure, bilateral programs will concern themselves with means of attacking the problems outlined above. A.I.D. will continue to (1) emphasize the transfer of relevant

LATIN AMERICA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING - REGIONAL SUMMARY

American technologies and comprehensive sectoral investment, and (2) fill in gaps where needed assistance is not available from other donors.

Determining Assistance Priorities Within a Multilateral Framework

U.S.-financed activities are identified within the framework of the recipient's development plans, its resource availabilities and the plans of other donors. Reviews by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) provide an opportunity for an exchange of views between donors and recipients and for the coordination of assistance policies. U.S. assistance proposals are based on requests which are carefully scrutinized to determine the priority of the need, and relationship of the activity to other donor assistance and the availability and use of the country's own resources. The assisted government must also be prepared to implement overall development policies needed to make the aided activity effective and productive.

Amounts: In FY 1964, IBRD and IDB authorizations to Latin America were 48% and 23% respectively, of A.I.D. loan authorizations for Latin America. By FY 1970 these relationships were reversed. IBRD authorizations were 2-1/4 times greater, and IDB authorizations more than twice the A.I.D. total. This pattern will be repeated in FY 1971 and FY 1972.

Types of Loans: A.I.D. has placed increased emphasis on sector loans in its lending to Latin America. Sector loans provide resources needed to help a government carry out an integrated program in a specific field of activity -- such as agriculture or education. In FY 1966, A.I.D. made no sector loans. That year 61.3% of A.I.D. development lending to Latin America went into program loans, which transfer resources primarily to fill foreign exchange gaps. The other 38.7% was for specific project loans. By FY 1970, 25% of A.I.D. funds lent to Latin American countries went into sector loans. Program loans had dropped to 12.5% of the total, reflecting improved balance of payments situations in countries which had received program loans, while project loans required 62.5% of available funds. In FY 1971 and FY 1972, more than one-third of the total development lending program is planned for sector lending Neither the IBRD nor the IDB has been active in sector lending and no significant change appears to be in the offing.

<u>Sector Concentration Of U.S. Assistance</u>: A.I.D. is the principal lending agency for programs of innovation and institution-

building in agriculture and education, programs which are geared to strengthening the human rather than physical infrastructure --people, institutions and knowledge. Over half the dollar value of A.I.D. loans made in the region in FY 1970, and expected in FY 1971 and FY 1972, are in the agriculture and education sectors.

Percentage of A.I.D. Development Loans for Latin America by Field of Activity (dollar value)

	FY 1964	FY 1970	FY 1972
Agriculture	7.5	23.1	39.2
Education	2.9	28.0	22.1
Transportation	22.7	0.1	1.6
Housing	10.4	0.3	9.7
Power	13.4	1.3	-
Program and Other	43.1	47.2	27.4

While both the IDB and the IBRD have become more active in these areas in recent years, the bulk of their loans continues to be in physical infrastructure, especially transportation and power.

Country Concentration: In recent years, A.I.D. loans have been concentrated in Colombia, Brazil, and the Central American Common Market countries. The major share (61%) of proposed A.I.D. development lending will continue to go to these countries in FY 1972. A.I.D. has made no loans recently to Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela.

Conclusion

The multilateral lending institutions have increased their role substantially in the past few years in Latin America. At the same time U.S. development lending support for the region has been declining proportionately. Increasingly, the U.S. is providing support when other donor support is not available and in pioneering innovative projects in agriculture and rural development, education and manpower training, health and population, and urban development. The lending program proposed for FY 1972 responds to initiatives by our partners in the Hemisphere in these critical sectors. Closely integrated with the assistance planned by the multilateral donors and U.S. technical assistance, it is a vital element in the sharing of U.S. technology, management systems and productive capacities which these countries recognize and want. Although the magnitude proposed here is substantially less than these countries have requested, the projects would help Latin American move to meet the challenges of confronting it, challenges significant to the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS (In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

		Cumulative T	hrough FY 1970	Estimated Program	Proposed	Cumulative Program Through FY 1972	
COUNTRY	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Disbursed Repaid			
Development Loans							
Colombia	592,202	590,502	461,888	3,075	75,600	75,000	742,802 (767)
Brazil	1,077,734	978,534	752,062	296	57,500	60,000	1,195,234 (17,540)
C.A. Economic Community ROCAP	147,497	107,497	39,382	-	6,000	10,000	•163,497
Costa Rica	68,446	52,046	38,318	1,231	4,200	_	72,646
El Salvador	51,051	35,051	30,158	699	9,500	10,500	(44) 71,051 (21)
Guatemala	61,395	34,295	16,408	3,363	10,200	15,000	86,595
Honduras	46,330	43,630	23,321	2,428	2,000	9,000	(325) 57,330 (71)
Nicaragua	71,394	71, 394	45,099	2,018	5,000	10,000	86,394 (30)
Chile	455,379	430,379	400,045	2,159	_	-	455,379 (25,426)
Bolivia	107,099	105,399	84,876	905	-	10,000	117,099 (795)
Dominican Republic	72,409	58,659	34,080		9,000	15,000	96,409 (12,059)

Parenthesis denotes deauthorization/deobligation

(continued on next page)

TABLE VII

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS (In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

		Cumulative T	Estimated	Proposed	Cumulative		
COUNTRY	Authorized	Obligated	Obligated Disbursed		Program · FY 1971	Program FY 1972	Program Through FY 1972
The state of the s	50.000	40.00	15.004			.,	
Ecuador	73,331	53,881	41,305	4,461	10,000	14,000	97,331
Guyana	37,700	37,700	15,546	-	6,000	3,500	47,200
Jamaica	5,700	5,700	3,294	246	11,100	10,000	26,800 · (220)
Panama	88,279	79,459	38,899	2,474	15,900	25,000	129 , 179 (408)
Paraguay	41,782	34,982	23,263	6,363	2,000	6,000	49,782
Peru	92,876	92,876	65,684	2,963	3,000	10,000	105,876 (4)
Uruguay	50,922	50,922	32,157	2,386	18,000	12,000	80,922 (66)
Venezuela	55,000	55,000	55,000:	2,686	_		55,000
East Caribbean	10,000	-	-	-	_	10,000	20,000
L.A. Regional	10,325	5,325	5,150	1,191	-	5,000	15,325
Totals	3,216,851	2,923,231	2,205,935	38,944	245,000	310,000	3,714,075
						,	

Parenthesis denotes deauthorization/deobligation

(continued on next page)

TABLE VII

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS (In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

ION: LATEN AFERTOA			Cumulative Th	rough FY 1970	Estimated	Proposed	Cumulative	
COUNTRY		Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid	Program FY 1971	Program FY 1972	Program Through FY 1972
IAPSP Loans								
Chile	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Ecuador		1,299	1,299	1,299	80	-	_	1,299
Guatemala		700	700	700	33	_	-	700
Honduras		1,650	1,650	1,650	95	_	_	1,650
Jamaica		5,000	5,000	4,855	508	-	-	5,000
Nicaragua		539	539	539	163	-	_	539
Totals	+	109,188	109,188	109,043	879	-	-	109,188
	Ī							
Total.		3,326,039	3,032,419	2,314,978	39,823	245,000	310,000	3,823,263

COLOMBIA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

COLOMBIA



BASIC DATA

Population (millions — mid-1970)	21.1 3.2
Area (1000 square miles)	440 48
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	17 47
Life Expectancy (years)	60 2,270
Literacy Rate (percent)	73 45

PRÚGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)								
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed					
Development Loans	71.7*	75.6*	75.0					

*Excludes \$470,000 in FY 1970 and \$588,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Following a period of financial instability which ended in late 1966, successive administrations of the Government of Colombia have pursued policies which have brought about economic stabilization and now impressive growth. During 1970, the growth in GNP in real terms was 7%; tax revenues increased 19% over 1969. Minor exports grew by 33% in 1969, but by only 4% in 1970.

The virtual elimination of the violence which terrorized the rural areas during the 1950's and early 1960's has aided the stabilization effort. With heightened popular expectations, Colombia is confronted increasingly with strident internal political demands for jobs, services, and reforms. Current governmental programs, which rely heavily upon comprehensive planning in policy setting and resource allocations, are designed to respond to this demand. The government is committed to expanding the gains of economic growth to the rural poor and the large numbers of urban unemployed.

A.I.D. assistance is designed to support Colombian efforts to (1) achieve fundamental reforms of agriculture, education and public administration; (2) accelerate economic growth, distributing its benefits more equitably and increasing employment in rural and urban areas; (3) expand and diversify exports; (4) increase public revenues and investment in needed human and physical infrastructure; and (5) stabilize prices. The proposed FY 1972 loan program for Colombia includes four sector loans totaling \$75 million: agriculture (\$25 million), education (\$20 million), urban development (\$20 million), and industry/capital markets (\$10 million). With the exception of the capital markets project, this program would continue previous A.I.D. - supported sectoral programs.

The proposed \$25 million agriculture loan is designed to support growth in agricultural production and employment with special stress on improvement in income for the smaller farmer. Substantial emphasis will be placed on measures to stimulate the small farmer's production and consumption role in the economy, and reduce urban migration through supervised credit, land titling programs, and feeder road projects.

COLOMBIA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

The education sector loan of \$20 million will stress improved management of the educational system and improvement of the curricula. Past programs have supported comprehensive analyses of principal constraints on the efficiency and adequacy of the system which will be used as a basis for current plans. The loan is tied to the Government's 1970-1973 education plan under which Colombian resources devoted to education will be 30% higher in 1972 than in 1971.

In the <u>urban deve</u>lopment sector, FY 1971 A.I.D. capital assistance totalling \$24 million will help municipal, departmental (state) and national government bodies develop and implement policies and programs designed to stem migration flows to the four major Colombian cities. The proposed FY 1972 urban sector loan will help increase jobs in intermediate sized cities, and improve administrative and planning capabilities in the departments and regions.

An industry/capital markets loan of \$10 million is designed to address important constraints in the interrelated areas of industrial expansion and capital markets reform. As currently planned, the loan, combined with Colombian resources, will support:

- Expanded and improved operations of the Development Credit Department of the Bank of the Republic, the central bank of Colombia;
- Additional capitalization of the Private Investment Fund, in order to increase credit to firms emphasizing labor intensive exports;
- The Governments' plan to establish employment services in industrial urban centers; and
- 4. The National Technological Service's efforts to encourage greater private sector utilization of modern technology.

IBRD and IDB are actively considering project loans totaling \$274 million in 1972 in this sector also. Of this total, \$171 million would support projects related to the A.I.D. lending proposals.

COUNTRY: Colombia

		Do	te		Life	Life Interest				Currency	Principal	Interest
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zotion	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Collected
514-L-025	Feasibility Studies	5/13/63	6/26/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	3,000	2,042	บร\$	_	23
514 - L-029	Cali Sewerage System Two-Step	6/29/63	9/20/63	5 10	30 40	3 - 1/2 3/4	3 - 1/2 3/4	3,700	3,3 65	US\$	-	38
514-L-030	Mineral Resources Survey	6/29/63	9/18/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,000	1,711	US\$	-	31
514 - L-035	Rural Electric Cooperatives Two-Step	4/07/64	5/11/64	10 10	35 40	2 3/4	2	1,300	1,137	US\$	-	39
514 - L-051	Agricultural Sector	6/27/68	7/15/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	14,978	14,408	US\$	-	331
514-L-052	Program Loan	6/27/68	7/15/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	57,906	55,577	us\$	-	1,355
514-L-053	Agricultural Sector	4/25/69	5/19/69	10	40	2	3	14,995	13,087	US\$	-	118
514-L-054	Education Sector	4/25/69	5/19/69	10	40	2	3	10,000	7,790	ບຣ\$	-	82
514-L-055	Program Loan	4/25/69	5/19/69	10	40	2	3	59 , 998	52,066	· US\$	-	332
514 - L-056	Slaughterhouse Two-Step	6/30/69	6/11/70	5 10	15 40	9 - 1/2 2	9 - 1/2 3	2,100	-	US\$	-	-
514 - L-057	Private Investment Fund Two Step	6/30/69	12/22/69	5 10	15 40	5 - 1/2 2	5 - 1/2 3	10,000	205	US\$	-	-
514 - L-058	Mineral Resources Survey	6/04/70	_	10	. 40	2	3	1,700	-	us\$	-	-
514-L-059	Education Sector	5/25/70	6/11/70	10	40	2	3	15,000	1,064	US\$	-	-
514-L-060	Agricultural Sector	5/28/70	6/11/70	10	40	2	3	15,000	40	US\$	-	-
514-L-061	Program Loan	5/25/70	6/11/70	10	40	2	3	40,000	10,324	ບຣ\$	-	-
	Total	xxxx	xxxx	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	251,677	162,816	XXXX	-	2,349

BRAZIL

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

BRAZIL



BASIC DATA

Population (millions — mid-1970) Annual Growth Rate (percent)	91.9 2.7
Area (1000 square miles)	3,286 28
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	16 52
Life Expectancy (years)	57 1,620
Literacy Rate (percent)	61 48

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed				
Development Loans	75.0	57.5	60.0				

Brazil entered the 1970's in many respects better prepared economically to meet modernization and self-sustaining growth goals than at any previous time in its history. Growth rates have continued to be high - 8.4% in 1968, 6.6% in 1969, and an estimated 8% for 1970. Inflation in 1970, as measured by the general price index, dropped below 20% for the first time since the revolution of 1964. International monetary reserves at the end of 1970 were slightly over \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$550 million since the end of 1969. Directed by capable planning and financial leadership, Brazilian economic policies since 1965 have proven exceptionally successful.

Even with these encouraging signs, Brazil continues to be plagued with many of the problems common to less developed countries -- inequitable income distribution, regional disparities in economic growth, a large portion of the population outside the monetary economy, an antiquated educational system, and a backward agricultural sector. The size and depth of the development tasks confronting Brazil remain formidable.

The investment climate in Brazil is favorable, and new private investment, both domestic and foreign, is increasing. International lending agencies, such as the IBRD and IDB, have increased their support of the Brazilian development effort. However, A.I.D. bilateral lending is still very important, particularly in the Northeast, where economic and social problems are most pronounced and where development lags far behind the rest of the country.

With the increase in total external resources flowing into Brazil since 1965, A.I.D. assistance has been substantially reduced. Contrasted with lending levels in FY 1966-68 of \$229 million to \$181 million, the proposed FY 1972 level is \$60 million. Moreover our lending strategy has moved from one of concentrating on the physical infrastructure sectors such as power, roads, fertilizer plants, and program lending, to the areas of agriculture, education and health, which emphasize institutional and social development.

BRAZIL

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

The proposed FY 1972 lending program, which will concentrate largely in the Northeast, is designed (1) to assist in increased agricultural productivity, industrial modernization, export expansion, and the absorption of new entrants into the labor market; (2) to support modernization and extension of the educational system; and (3) to assist in reducing economic disparities among regions, especially between the Northeast and the remainder of the country.

Agriculture accounts for 66% of total employment in the Northeast, and crop yields and prospects for improvement under current techniques are so poor that many young farmers are leaving rural areas and moving to the cities, which are unable to accommodate the influx.

A \$15 million loan is planned for agricultural credit and extension services to increase productivity of small farmers. Credit would be provided to farmers to help them institute farm improvement plans prepared by the Brazilian extension service. The Brazilian government would contribute \$50 million to the program.

Another proposed loan will finance agricultural imputs through commercial banks in selected areas where prospects for increased crop production, in combination with ecological and marketing conditions, are good.

The large-scale industries, located in the Northeast as a result of fiscal incentives offered by the Government since 1961, have created a demand for small scale service and supply enterprises. To strengthen Northeast Brazil's industrial sector through an integrated program of financial and technical assistance, a loan of \$10 million to the Bank of the Northeast is proposed. The funds would provide support to small and medium industry for modernization and increased production capacity. A special training program for industrial consultants will also serve a network of industrial assistance

centers related to the lending activities of state development banks. Assistance to expand small and medium industry will help relieve high unemployment.

Health problems continue to plague the Northeast. Serious endemic diseases caused by malnutrition and inadequate water and sanitation facilities, principally in small communities and rural areas, are always present. A proposed loan of \$15 million would support the construction and equipping of health clinics, including maternal and child health clinics, laboratories, and training institutions; the construction of water sanitation facilities in small communities not now receiving assistance under existing sanitation loans; and the training of public health doctors, nurses, medical auxiliaries, lab technicians, epidemiologists, state health planners, and other needed health personnel.

Education: Possible programs have been identified for FY 1972 financing which are country-wide in scope:

- -- a \$10 million loan to support the establishment and expansion of community colleges to help train sub-professional level personnel in programs relevant to specific community needs. Such institutions would offer full-time technical level training in specialized, development-related fields such as practical nursing, engineering aides, and laboratory technicians. Funds would also finance teacher training in the US and third countries, essential teaching aids, improvement or construction of facilities, and technical assistance.
- -- a loan of \$10 million to strengthen the government's three-year graduate education program, which gives particular stress to upgrading and expanding facilities for training secondary education level teachers. The loan would provide scholarships for study in the US or third countries for university professors and high level administrators in the Brazilian educational system, and some required technical assistance.

COUNTRY:

BRAZIL

	Date Interest Rate		st Rate (%)			T _c	Ţ	· · · ·				
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Grace	Amorti-	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
512 - L-011	Santa Cruz Thermal Plant Two-Step	4/20/63	9/10/63	3 10	20 40	5 - 3/4	5-3/4 2-1/2	16,481	15,956	US\$	28	1,510
512-L-014	CEMIG Power Expansion Two-Step	7/26/63	10/16/63	3 10	20 40	5 - 3/4	5-3/4 2-1/2	5,300	5,072	us\$	_	263
512-L-015 512-L-015/	NE Highway Construction (A (increase)	6/29/63 2/17/64	6/06/64 6/06/64	10 10	40 40	3/4 3/4	3/4	11,000 2,900	10,988 2,160	US\$ US\$	-	153 پا
512-L-019	NE Highway Equipment	2/18/64	11/18/64	10	40	3/4	2	15,611 .	14,824	US\$	-	391
512-L-021	Malaria Eradication	3/05/64	5/11/64	10	40	3/4	2	6 , 500	6,387	US\$	-	144
512-L-022	CEMAT Power Expansion Two-Step	5/07/64	6/05/64	3 10	25 40	5 - 1/2 3/4	5 - 1/2 2	4,592	4,474	US\$	-	344
512-L-023	FURNAS Power Transmission Lines Two-Step	5/18/64	10/2/64	3 10	25 40	5 - 1/2 3/4	5 - 1/2 2	17,812	16,890	US\$	-	1,410
512-1-026	Peixoto Power Plant Expansion Two-Step	6/27/64	11/27/64	3 10	20 40	5 - 1/2 3/4	5-1/2 2	18,475	17,233	US\$	-	475
512-1-027	CHESF Power Transmission (NE) Two-Step	6/27/64	10/9/64	10 10	25 40	3 - 1/2 3/4	3 - 1/2 2	6,881 [.]	6,556	US\$	-	292
512-H-029	Air Navigation Aids	6/30/64	9/04/64	10	40	3/4	2	2 , 700	1,983	US\$	-	33
512-1-041	COPEL Electric System Two-Step	3/27/65	6/09/65	5 10	25 40	5 - 1/2 1	5 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	11,400	10,186	US\$	_	271
512-1-047	Minas Gerais Highway Mtnce Equip Two-Step	5/28/65	7/22/65	3 10	20 40	3 - 1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	12,900	11,720	US\$	-	345
											(Cont	inued)
		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

COUNTRY: BRAZIL (continued)

Ne. Title Auth			Da	te .		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	0	
Two-Step 10 40 1 2-1/2 7 14.785 152-I-051 Sao Paulo Electric Distribution 6/23/65 10/A1/65 3 18 5-1/2 5-1/2 15,000 14,998 US\$ - 4.5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10,000 14.5 14.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 14.785 US\$ - 2.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 14.785 US\$ - 2.5 14.785 US\$ - 2.5 14.785 US\$ - 2.5 14.785 US\$ - 2.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 14.785 US\$ - 2.5 14.885 US\$ - 2.5 14.88		Title		Agree-	Period	Loan					of Re-	Repay-	Interest Collected
Two-Step 10 40 1 2-1/2 512-I-053 COHEBE - Boa Esperanca Hydro- Electric Two-Step 512-I-054 Feasibility & Resources Study 10/28/65 6/03/66 10 40 1 2-1/2 11,000 5,363 US\$ - 512-I-055 Program Loan 1/19/66 2/10/66 10 40 1 2-1/2 14,000 5,363 US\$ - 512-I-057 Sewerage Maintenance Equipment Two-Step 512-I-058 Water System Maintenance Equip Two-Step 512-I-059 Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Two-Step 512-I-060 DNER Highway Engineering Serv 6/27/66 3/28/68 10 40 1 2-1/2 14,500 3,402 US\$ - 512-I-061 Second Food Production Loan 6/29/66 8/18/66 4 24 5-1/2 1,000 940 US\$ - 512-I-062 Mascarenhas Hydroelectric & Distribution Expansion Two-Step 512-I-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant Two-Step 10/12/66 11/21/66 5 15 5-1/2 5-1/2 14,799 14,785 US\$ - 2 (Continue) 10/20/65 12/1/65 6 25 3-1/2 3-1/2 10,700 9,919 US\$ - 2 2-1/2 3 3-1/2 10,700 9,919 US\$ - 2 2-1/2 11,000 5,363 US\$ - 3 12-1/2 14,900 5,363 US\$ - 512-I-057 512-I-058 Water System Maintenance Equipment Two-Step 6/13/66 8/18/66 3 20 5-1/2 5-1/2 5-1/2 2,775 1,905 US\$ - 10 40 1 2-1/2 1,905 US\$ - 10 40 1 2-1/2 1,000 940 US\$ - 10 40 1 2	512-L-050	•	6/23/65	10/11/65	3 10	18 40				24,997	US\$	-	669
Electric Two-Step 512-L-054 Feasibility & Resources Study 10/28/65 6/03/66 10 40 1 2-1/2 11,000 5,363 US\$ - 512-L-055 Program Loan 512-L-057 Sewerage Maintenance Equipment Two-Step 512-L-058 Water System Maintenance Equip Two-Step 512-L-059 Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Form Two-Step 512-L-060 DNER Highway Engineering Serv 6/27/66 3/28/68 10 40 1 2-1/2 14,500 3,402 US\$ - 512-L-061 Second Food Production Loan 6/29/66 8/18/66 4 24 5-1/2 1,000 940 US\$ - 512-L-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant Two-Step 512-L-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant Two-Step 10 40 1 2-1/2 11,000 5,363 US\$ - 5,365 US\$ - 5,3	512-L-051		6/23/65	10/11/65	3 10		5 - 1/2			14,998	US\$	-	411
Si2-I-054 Feasibility & Resources Study 10/28/65 6/03/66 10 40 1 2-1/2 11,000 5,363 US\$ -	512 - I-053	Electric	10/20/65	12/1/65			,	'		9,919	US\$	-	275
512-I-055 Program Loan 1/19/66 2/10/66 10 40 1 2-1/2 149,830 149,522 US\$ - 5,3 512-I-057 Sewerage Maintenance Equipment Two-Step 512-I-058 Water System Maintenance Equip Two-Step 512-I-059 Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Capable	51.2-T-054	<u>-</u>	 10/28/65	6/03/66			_	'	ļ	5 . 363	US\$	_	84
512-I-057 Sewerage Maintenance Equipment Two-Step 512-I-058 Water System Maintenance Equip Two-Step 512-I-059 Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Tywo-Step 512-I-060 DNER Highway Engineering Serv 512-I-061 Second Food Production Loan 512-I-062 Mascarenhas Hydroelectric & Distribution Expansion Two-Step 512-I-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant Two-Step 6/13/66 8/18/66 3 18 3-1/2 2-1/2 2-925 2,355 US\$ - 10 40 1 2-1/2 14,500 3,402 US\$ - 2-1/2 400 37 US\$ - 37 US\$ - 40 1 2-1/2 1,000 940 US\$ - 512-I-062 Mascarenhas Hydroelectric & Distribution Expansion Two-Step 512-I-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant Two-Step 10/12/66 11/21/66 5 15 5-1/2 5-1/2 14,799 14,785 US\$ - (Continue)		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	′ ′		40	1	'	ĺ ´		·	_	5 , 348
Two-Step Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Two-Step Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Two-Step Two-Step Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Two-Step Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Two-Step Sao Paulo Highway Maintenance Serv 6/29/66 8/18/66 3 18 3-1/2 3-1/2 14,500 3,402 US\$ - 2-1/2 DNER Highway Engineering Serv 6/27/66 3/28/68 10 40 1 2-1/2 400 37 US\$		Sewerage Maintenance Equipment	6/13/66	8/18/66	3 10	20 40	5 - 1/2	5 - 1/2 2 - 1/2		1,905	US\$	-	24
Two-Step 10 40 1 2-1/2 512-L-060 DNER Highway Engineering Serv 6/27/66 3/28/68 10 40 1 2-1/2 400 37 US\$ - 512-L-061 Second Food Production Loan 6/29/66 9/29/66 10 40 1 2-1/2 1,000 940 US\$ - 512-L-062 Mascarenhas Hydroelectric & 6/29/66 8/18/66 4 24 5-1/2 5-1/2 13,300 2,071 US\$ - Distribution Expansion Two-Step 512-L-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant Two-Step 10/12/66 11/21/66 5 15 5-1/2 5-1/2 14,799 14,785 US\$ - 2 Two-Step (Continue)	512-L-058		6/13/66	8/18/66	3 10	20 40	5 - 1/2			2 , 355	US\$	-	26
512-L-061 Second Food Production Loan 6/29/66 9/29/66 10 40 1 2-1/2 1,000 940 US\$ - 512-L-062 Mascarenhas Hydroelectric & 6/29/66 8/18/66 4 24 5-1/2 5-1/2 13,300 2,071 US\$ - Distribution Expansion Two-Step 10/12/66 11/21/66 5 15 5-1/2 5-1/2 14,799 14,785 US\$ - 2 Two-Step (Continue)	512 - I059		6/29/66	8/18/66	3 10	18 40	,			3,402	US\$	-	41
512-L-062 Mascarenhas Hydroelectric & 6/29/66 8/18/66 4 24 5-1/2 5-1/2 13,300 2,071 US\$ - Distribution Expansion Two-Step 10/12/66 11/21/66 5 15 5-1/2 5-1/2 14,799 14,785 US\$ - 2 Two-Step (Continue)	512-L-060	DNER Highway Engineering Serv	6/27/66	3,/28/68	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	400	37	US\$	-	-
Distribution Expansion Two-Step 10 40 1 2-1/2 512-L-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant 10/12/66 11/21/66 5 15 5-1/2 5-1/2 14,799 14,785 US\$ - 2 Two-Step (Continue)	512-L-061	Second Food Production Loan	6/29/66	9/29/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,000	940	US\$	-	6
512-L-063 Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant 10/12/66 11/21/66 5 15 5-1/2 5-1/2 14,799 14,785 US\$ - 2 Two-Step (Continue	512 - I-062	Distribution Expansion	6/29/66	8/18/66			'			2,071	US\$	_	23
	512-L-063	Ultrafertil Fertilizer Plant	1 10/12/66 1	11/21/66	5	15	5 - 1/2	5 - 1/2	14,799	14,785	US\$	-	254
			xxxx	XXXX	VVV	VVV	xxxx	XXXX	WW.	10000000	xxxx	 -	· · · · ·

COUNTRY: BRAZIL

		Do	t•		Life Interest Rate (%)		Interest Rote (%)			Currency		
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Groce Period	Amorti- zotion	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
512-L-064	Program Loan	3/01/67	3/11/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	99,903	97,547	US\$	_	1,940
512-I - 065	Mineral & Water Resources	5/25/67	11/29/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	8,400	1,528	US\$	-	46
512-I-066	Santa Cruz Thermal Plant Expan Two-Step	6/22/67	19/13/67	5 10	20 40	6 1	6 2 - 1/2	41,224	15,562	US\$	-	70
512-L-067	Santa Catarina Highway Mtnce	6/21/67	-	3	15	3 - 1/2	3-1/2	5,300	-	US\$	-	-
512-L - 069	Rio Grande do Sul Highway Mtnce Two-Step	6/22/67	12/21/70	3 10	15 40	3 - 1/2	3 - 1/2 2 - 1/2		-	US\$	-	-
512 - L-070	Power Training & Tech Assistance Two-Step	10/23/67	10/23/67	5 10	20 40	6 1	6 2 - 1/2	717	494	US\$	-	6
512 - L-072	Malaria Eradication II	3/11/68	5/21/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	10,300	2,892	US\$	-	55
512-L-073	Program Loan	3/29/68	5/23/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	75,000	56 ,3 85	US\$	-	490
512-L-074	Health Sector Loan	5/29/68	1 /1 5/70	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	15,400	824	US\$	-	_
512-L-075	Passo Real Hydroelectric Two-Step	6/26/68	6/30/69	5 10	25 40	6 2	6 2 - 1/2	27 , 400	1,575	US\$	-	5
512 - L-076	IBGE Statistical Development	6/28/68	8/13/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	5,800	17	US\$	-	-
512-L-077	Agricultural Research	2/28/68	-	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	11,930	_	US\$	-	-
512-L-078	Education Sector	6/29/68	11/13/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	32,000	414	US\$	-	_
512-L-079	Agricultural Research	4/23/69	-	10	40	2	2-1/2	1,470	-	US\$	-	-
512-L-080	Urban Sanitation	5/15/70	-	10	40	2	3	25,000	-	US\$	-	-
512-L-081		6/29/70	_	10	40	2	3	50,000		US\$		-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	808,525	531,961	XXXX		15,408

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



BASIC DATA	COSTA RICA	EL S alvador	GUATE- MALA	HONDURAS	NI CARA- GUA
Population (millions - mid-1970)	1.7	3.4	5.3	2.7	1.9
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.2
Area (1000 square miles)	20	8	42	43	50
Population Density per square mile	89	410	130	63	38
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	30	59	23	38	14
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	49	60	65	67	60
Life Expectancy (years)	65	58	49	49	50
People per Doctor	1,660	4,590	4,540	4,230	2,100
Literacy Rate (percent)	84	49	38	45	50
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group . (Primary & Secondary)	69	49	31	.39	42

The total proposed Central America program for FY 1972 is \$54.5 million. Included is \$10 million for Central American regional lending in all five countries, and \$44.5 million for specific loans to four of the five countries in the region: El Salvador (\$10.5 million), Guatemala (\$15 million), Nicaragua (\$10 million) and Honduras (\$9 million).

Central American Economic Community

The United States is supporting efforts of the five Central American countries to establish a Central American Economic Community. For more than 10 years, they have been striving to create a workable Central American Common Market (CACM). The first treaties establishing the CACM removed trade restrictions on approximately 95% of the region's internal commerce. These measures make it possible for manufacturing and processing plants located in any of the Central American countries to sell freely in the other four. Measured by growth of trade within the CACM, progress has been rapid. Such trade increased nine times (from \$31 million to \$298 million) over the period 1960-70.

Development in Central America is taking place against a background of traditional agriculture oriented toward the production of a few export crops - coffee, cotton, bananas and sugar. The major change that has occurred with the development of CACM has been the rapid growth of manufacturing and related industries. The nature of this growth has created several problems and all five members have agreed to make changes in the structure of the CACM. The major difficulties are: (1) Benefits of trade within the CACM have been unevenly distributed. The less developed countries, Honduras and Nicaragua, are concerned that their purchases of industrial goods from their neighbors greatly exceed their sales. (2) The shift from dutiable to non-dutiable imports has had adverse fiscal effects. (3) Much of the new industry created has been based on imported materials with little "value-added" in terms of Central American contribution. Also, the level of protection for many products has been excessive, and prices are high. (4) There has been little progress toward achieving an effective regional market for agricultural products.

Agreement in principle on a basis for restructuring the CACM has yet to be reached, and Honduras is threatening to leave the Common Market. Moreover, trade between El Salvador and Honduras, broken during a conflict between these countries in 1969, has not been resumed.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

Nevertheless, trade within the CACM continues to grow, and regional progress has occurred in other fields. For example, the five Central Banks signed and put into operation an agreement to establish a regional monetary stabilization fund.

REGIONAL OFFICE OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANANA (ROCAP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)								
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed					
Development Loans	40.0	6.0	10.0					

Assistance is provided to Central America on a regional basis where problems are clearly of a kind most susceptible to regional solution. Two such projects are under consideration for FY 1972 involving \$10 million which would be channeled through CABEI, the Central American Bank. The first loan is designed to assist in development of the human resources required to plan, manage and implement regional economic and related social development programs (\$7 million). This loan would accelerate development of manpower skills to meet industrial and agricultural needs, broaden educational and training opportunities for deserving and capable individuals, and assist in the preparation of competent technical and professional leaders in areas critical to regional development and integration.

A second loan of \$3 million would strengthen Central American economic development and integration by financing priority tourism infrastructure projects.

EL SALVADOR

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)								
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed					
Development Loans	7.8*	9.5*	10.5					

*Excludes \$518,000 in FY 1970 and \$439,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

El Sarvador has suffered economic dislocations since the 1969 war with Honduras, stemming from the need to accommodate the influx of returning refugees and the need to develop new trade arrangements. U.S. assistance has helped the economy absorb the shock of these dislocations.

Agriculture and education programs would receive the greatest emphasis in the preposed \$10.5 million FY 1972 program. An A.I.D.-financed agricultural sector analysis published in December 1969 identified government actions and financial requirements needed to stimulate agricultural diversification, increase production, and improve distribution of income in the sector. A.I.D. loans would support these objectives, which together with governmental policies and investment, form a comprehensive, coordinated approach to agricultural development.

In FY 1972 a \$5 million loan would finance agricultural education, research and extension activities. The National Center for Agricultural Technology would utilize this loan to construct and equip new research facilities as well as to staff and equip additional extension field offices. Scholarships to train Salvadoran faculty in the United States and technical assistance for incountry training activities would be financed.

Another agriculture-related loan of \$3.5 million would finance a portion of the costs for constructing or improving nearly 200 miles of farm-to-market roads. The goal is to provide year-round access to markets and services for population pockets now lacking these basic, essential facilities.

A.I.D. has supported education development at the primary and high school level in El Salvador through grants and loans. Past activities include the introduction of instructional television, teacher re-training, curriculum revision, provision of textbooks, and school construction. A proposed \$2 million loan for FY 1972 focuses on the university level. The loan would provide low interest sub-loans for technical training and graduate study, in the country and abroad, to qualified students. A revolving fund within an appropriate institutional framework would be set up to continue the project after all loan funds have been utilized.

GUATEMALA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed						
Development Loans	25.1*	10.2*	15.0						

*Excludes \$344,000 in FY 1970 and \$777,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

As a predominantly agricultural country, Guatemala's development efforts are concentrated on integrating the small farmer into the national economy. Within an anticipated loan program for FY 1972 totalling \$15 million, major projects currently under review are:

- -- A rural electrification loan (\$5.5 million) which would finance design and construction of transmission and distribution lines and transformer stations in rural areas along the Pacific Coast and eastern Guatemala.
- -- A rural health loan (\$1.5 million) designed to improve health infrastructure facilities in rural areas where facilities are presently highly deficient. Training for para-medical personnel is also included.
- -- A loan (\$1 million) in support of the government's education sector development program. The loan would finance the introduction of new teaching techniques, related in part to the use of educational television facilities.
- -- A loan (\$1 million) for construction and equipping of modern air cargo and customs facilities at the country's principal international airport. This loan would remove a bottleneck to the high volume of air freight for Guatemala and for transshipment throughout Central America.
- -- A loan (\$2 million) to assist in developing the major tourist potential of the ancient Mayan Tikal area.
- -- Other loans would support activities in science and technology (\$2 million) and urban housing (\$2 million).

NI CARAGUA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)								
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed					
Development Loans	_*	5.0*	10.0					

*Excludes \$594,000 in FY 1970 and \$400,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Loans totalling \$10 million are proposed for education and agriculture are closely coordinated with other international lending agencies. In the education sector loans totalling \$6 million would finance construction and equipping of new schools at each of the primary, vocational and junior high school levels, as well as technical assistance focused on improving the quality and management of education. The agriculture loan of \$4 million would support local credit facilities. The lack of credit at reasonable rates of interest and repayment terms has been a major obstacle to increased productivity. Most of this credit would be used to finance irrigation equipment, farm machinery, transportation equipment, and agro-chemicals.

HONDURAS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed						
Development Loans	2.7*	2.0*	9.0						

*Excludes \$499,000 in FY 1970 and \$523,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Honduras, the least developed Central American country, suffers from sparse communications and internal market development, weak public institutions, and a shortage of trained manpower to implement effective private and public investments and programs.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

For FY 1972 four projects totalling \$9 million, currently under consideration, would provide assistance in rural development and institution building. These include two agriculture loans. The first (\$2 million) is designed to provide needed agricultural and road maintenance equipment, the creation of equipment maintenance facilities, and increased funds for agricultural credit; the second (\$3 million) will provide capital and technical assistance to the country's cooperative movement, thereby greatly increasing cooperative lending in rural areas.

Two loans related to housing are proposed. One loan (\$3 million) would provide capital and technical assistance to help set up a central housing bank which would coordinate and finance the national savings and loan system. The other loan (\$1 million) would finance installation of water, sewerage and electrical facilities at building sites for low-cost cooperative housing projects. A number of institutions working in the cooperative area would participate, including two large labor unions.

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

		Da	te .		Life	Interest	Rote (%)			Currency		
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
515-A-004 (DLF-203)	SNAA Metropolitan Water Supply	6/12/61	12/22/61	1,	20	3-1/2	3-1/2	3 , 500	3,141	Colones (W/MOV)		159
515-L-011	Cadastral Survey	4/23/64	10/19/64	10	40	3/4	2	1,556	1,399	us\$	-	35
515-L-016A	Malaria Eradication	5/31/68	1 0/11/6 8	10	40	2	2-1/2	490	487	US\$	-	5
515-L-017	Agricultural Development	4/26/67	5/17/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	5,000	4,973	us\$	-	51
515 - L-019	COFISA-Industrial Development Bk Two-Step	7/03/68	5/08/69	5 10	20 40	3 .2	5 2 - 1/2	5,000	1,627	us\$	-	9
515-L-020	Highway Maintenance	6/27/69	7/31/69	10	40	2	3	7,100	24	US\$	_	-
515-L-021	Savings & Loan	7/03/69	11/17/69	10	40	2	3	1,000	10	US\$	-	-
515-L-022	Agricultural Sector Development	6/30/70	8/11/70	10	40	2	3	16,400	-	US\$	-	-
515-L-023	Municipal Development	8/12/70	10/13/70	10	40	2	3	3,600	-	us\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	43,646	11,661	XXXX	302	259

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

		Da	t●		Life	Interest	Rate (%)	THE RESERVE THE SAME		Currency	Principal	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
519-L-010A	Malaria Eradication (increase)	4/24/68	, 5/16/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	1,030	690	us\$	_	4
519-L - 013	Educational Reform Program, Including ITV	6/28/68	11/28/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	1,900	-	US\$	-	-
519 - L-014		6/30/69	-	10	40	2	3	8,200	-	US\$	-	-
519-L-015	INSAFI - Industrial Development Bank	7/03/69	10/29/70	7	25	5	5	4,800	-	US\$	-	-
519-L-016	Credit Union Development (FEDECACES)	6/16/70	10/15/70	7	25	2	3	2,000	-	US\$	_	-
519-L - 017	Feasibility Studies	6/17/70	-	10	40	2	3	1,000	-	US\$	-	- .
				<u>.</u>								
												·
	Total	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	XXXX	XXXX	18,930	690	XXXX	_	4

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

[Dat	•		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency		
Loan Nc.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Groce Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
520-A-002 (DLF 63)	Rubber Development	1-16-59	8-17-59	1	12	5	5	5,000	2,950	us\$	178	713
520-L-008	Studies and Surveys (I)	4 - 27 - 64	9-01-65	10	40	3/4	2	2,000	1,308	US\$.	_	8
520-L-009	Customs Modernization	6-30-64	8-17-65	10	40	3/4	.5	700	350	US\$	-	3
520-L-011A	Malaria Eradication (increase)	5 - 09 - 69	7 - 30 - 69	10	40	3	2	630	. 408	US\$	-	-
520-L - 012	Rio Hondo Paving	9-30-66	10-14-66	10	40	1	2 1/2	758	649	US\$	-	12
520-L-013	FIASA Development Bank	6-23-67	9-26 - 67	5	20	1 1/2	2 1/2	5,000	1,560	US\$	-	10
520 - L-014	Property Tax Development	6-09-67	7-10-67	10	40	1	2 1/2	2,200	1,076	us\$	-	2
520-L-015	Primary Education & Pilot Sch Prog	6-28-68	11 - 14-68	10	40	2	2 1/2	8,600	-	US\$	-	-
520-L-016	Studies and Surveys (II)	6 - 30 - 69	-	1,0	40	2	3	2,000	-	us\$	-	_
520-L-017	INFOM-Small Municipalities Development Fund	7 - 03 - 69	12- 3-70	10	40	2	3	2,100	-	us\$	-	-
520-L-018	Rural Development	2-23-70	7-17-70	10	40	2	3	23,000	_	us\$	-	-
			,									
	:							9				
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	xxx	XXX	xxxx	XXXX	51,988	8,301	xxxx	178	748

COUNTRY:

HONDURAS

		Da	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency		
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
522-L-013	Farm-to-Market Roads	9/23/65	17/25/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	5 , 200	2,099	US\$	-	37
522-I-014A	Malaria Eradication (increase)	5/31/68	9/05/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	1,480	1,479	us\$	-	26
522-L-015 522-L-015A	Feasibility Studies " (increase)	2/12/66 5/09/69	2/25/66 11 / 28/69	10 10	40 40	1 2	2 - 1/2	500 500	360 -	US\$ US\$	- -	7 -
522 - I -01 6	Private Development Bank Two-Step	5/31/66	8/21/66	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2 - 1/2	3,000	2,861	US\$	-	61
522-L-017	Secondary Education	6/27/67	9/19/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	7,000	1,057	US\$	-	4
522 - L- 0 18	Agricultural Credit & Storage	6/28/68	4/16/69	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	9,500	3 , 939	US\$	-	18
5 2 2 - L-019	Rural Land Inventory and Agricul- tural Project Development	5/28/70	-	10	40	2	3	2 , 700	-	US\$	-	-
]					-				
								· .				
			į									
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	29,880	11,795	XXXX	-	153

COUNTRY: NICARAGUA

		De	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- arized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
524- L- 011	Feasibility & Pre-Feasibility Studies	6/16/65	2/18/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,300	941	US\$	-	6
524 - I-012	Tax Improvement & Natural Resources Inventory	6/29/65	2/28/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	5,400	4,590	US\$	-	73
524-I-013A	Malaria Eradication	5/31/68	8/23/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	1,864	1,394	US\$	-	23
524 - I-014	Urban School Construction	5/28/66	12/6/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	1,500	1,239	US\$	-	12
524-L - 016	CNI - Private Development Bk (II) Two-Step	6/29/66	9/27/66	5 10	20 40	5 - 1/2 1	5-1/2 2-1/2	5,000	4,223	us\$	-	36
524-1-018	Industrial Development Bk (II) Two-Step	6/20/67	10/23/67	5 10	25 40	3 - 1/2	3 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	5,000	2 , 796	us\$	-	21
524-L-019	Small Enterprises Two-Step	6/19/67	10/23/67	10 10	30 40	2 - 1/2 1	2 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	2,000	1,909	បន\$	-	12
524-L - 021	Rural Electric Coops (II) Two-Step	6/28/68	8/23/68	10	35 40	2 - 1/2 2	2 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	10,200	5,180	us\$	-	50
524-L-022	Basic Crop Production	6/25/68	8/23/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	9,400	2,659	US\$	-	10
524 - L - 023	Health Centers and Rural Mobile Health	6/25/68	8/23/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	2,200	986	US\$	-	9
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	xxxx	xxxx	43,864	25,917	xxxx	-	252

COUNTRY: ROCAP

		Da	te		Life	Interest	Rote (%)			Currency		
Loen No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zotion	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
596-L-002	CABEI - Feasibility Studies	5/31/63	11/29/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,500	2,260	US\$	-	47
596 -1- 004	CABEI - Second Industrial Sublending	5/04/64	5/11/64	10	40	3/4	2	10,000	9,975	us\$	-	171
596 - I-006	CABEI - Economic Integration Fund	5/28/65	7/29/65	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	35,000	20,932	US\$	-	284
596-L-007		6/30/67	1	1		1	2 - 1/2	20,000	1,858	US\$	-	2
596- 1- 008	CABEI - Integration Fund	7/05/68	4/25/69	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	30,000	-	US\$	-	-
596 - L-009	Central American Stabilization Fund	6/25/70	8/27/70	5	25	2	3	10,000	-	US\$	-	-
596-1-010	CABEI - Export Industries and Tourism	6/19/70	9/09/70	10	40	2	3	30,000	-	US\$	-	-
						·						
							} 1					
	Total	XXXX	xxxx	XXX	xxx	xxxx	XXXX	137,500	35,025	xxxx	<u> </u>	504

OTHER LATIN AMERICA - BASIC DATA

	POPUL	ATION	AF	REA	L ABOR FORCE	GNPa		TRADE	н	EALTH AND	EDUCATIO	N
COUNTRY	TOTAL (MID- 1970)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOTAL	AGRICUL - TURAL LAND	IN AGRI- CULTURE	PER CAPITA (1970 EST.)	TOTAL EXPORTS (1969)	MAIN EXPORTS	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	LITERACY RATE	STUDENTS AS % 5-19 AGE GROUPD
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1,000 SQ. MILE	PERCENT OF AREA	PERCENT	DOLLARS	\$ MILLIONS	ITEM	NUMBER	YEARS	PERCENT	PERCENT
Bolivia	4.7	2.4	424	13	48	201	182	Tin	2,710	50	32	49
Dominican Republic	4.1	3.0	19	40	61	332	184	Sugar	1,670	58	65	52
Ecuador	6.1	3.4	109	17	53	294	183	Bananas	2,590	52	68	50
Guyana	0.8	3.0	83	15	33	317 ^c	121	Sugar, bauxite, & alumina	4,410	61	80	74
Jamaica	2.0	1.9	4	42	36	556	257	Bauxite, alumina, & sugar	1,490	65	82	53
Panama	1.4	3.0	29	18	40	693	117	Petroleum & bananas	1,730	66	78	58
Paraguay	2.4	3.1	157	27	54	245	51	Meat & wood	1,580	58	74	52
Peru	13.6	3.1	496	23	45	396	864	Fish & copper	2,070	54	61	63
Uruguay	2.9	1.3	72	84	21	705	200	Wool & meat	800	69	91	78

a - 1970 in 1969 prices converted at 1969 exchange rates.b - Primary and secondary students.c - 1969 in 1969 prices.

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

Nine other countries and two regional projects are to receive the balance (39%) of the loan program proposed for FY 1972. The loan level for this group, \$120.5 million, will support agriculture, education, housing, banks, and a variety of other activities including tourism, feasibility studies, and transportation.

PANAMA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed						
Development Loans	8.5*	15.9*	25.0						

*Excludes \$282,000 in FY 1970 and \$700,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

For FY 1972, A.I.D. proposes a total of \$25 million. With 50% of the population dependent on agriculture which yields only 20% of the GNP, this sector has been bypassed by the country's recent economic buoyancy. Accordingly, a \$12 million agriculture sector loan is planned to finance a series of interrelated investments designed to achieve targeted production goals and greatly expand the number of farm units. The program entails expansion of professional training, research, technical education, extension activities, credit availabilities and marketing infrastructure. Proposed IDB financing for feeder roads and agricultural credit is closely related to this proposed activity.

Another loan, for \$5 million, would establish a credit fund in the National Bank to finance agribusiness, particularly in industries which generate exports and rural employment. The project would expand the availabilty of business credit for periods of more than 3 years.

Also under consideration are two smaller loans. One of \$3 million for feasibility studies would be allocated primarily for project analysis related to closing the Darien Gap, the last link in the Pan American Highway. Another loan of \$5 million for a tourism program would be used to establish an intermediate credit institution for small business projects designed to improve tourist facilities and tourist attractions, and to construct a convention center and a training facility for tourism trades.

JAMAICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
FY 1970 FY 1971 FY 1972 Actual Estimated Proposed									
Development Loans	-*	11.1*	10.0						

*Excludes \$420,000 in FY 1970 and \$510,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

While maintaining a satisfactory growth rate in recent years based largely on bauxite/alumina and tourism, Jamaica continues to be plagued by problems of overpopulation, unemployment, a lagging agricultural sector and unsatisfied demands for improved social conditions.

For FY 1972, \$10 million in loans are projected. Pending the outcome of a CIAP-financed feasibility study, a \$5 million loan may be made to help finance establishment of a revolving fund for underwriting private equity share issues. Another loan of \$5 million would help finance a forestry improvement project.

BOLIVIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed						
Development Loans	_*	_*	10.0						

*Excludes \$145,000 in FY 1970 and \$335,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Bolivia, with a per capita GNP of \$201, continues to require large amounts of external foreign assistance. The bulk of this is provided by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

For FY 1972, four projects totalling \$10 million are under consideration for A.I.D. financing. Among these activities is a \$4 million loan to develop a financial institution which would channel funds to regional and city development groups for public sector projects. The loan would provide much needed impetus to the initiation of development activities and projects at the local level. Other proposals include a private investment fund loan (\$3 million), a road maintenance equipment loan (\$2 million) and a loan for rural electrification (\$1 million).

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

ECUADOR

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed						
Development Loans	19.5*	10.0*	14.0						

*Excludes \$864,000 in FY 1970 and \$1,272,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

With per capita GNP of \$294, Ecuador is among the region's least developed nations.

Three A.I.D loans totalling \$14 million are proposed for FY 1972. Two of these loans are in the agriculture sector which engages 57% of Ecuador's population and accounts for 35% of GNP and 90% of its exports. A \$2 million loan would finance data collection for a comprehensive agriculture census on which future national investment planning and policy formation can be based. A related loan objective is to develop a permanent capability for data collection and statistical analysis within the National Planning Board. Another loan would provide \$10 million in agricultural credit and technical assistance to help small and mediumsize farmers increase production.

A third FY 1972 loan under consideration (\$2 million) is for feasibility studies to identify and evaluate priority infrastructure projects, such as hydroelectric resources; primary and secondary road networks; colonization needs; building materials; potential exports to other Andean Group countries; and education sector investment needs.

PARAGUAY

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)									
FY 1970 FY 1971 FY 1972 Actual Estimated Proposed									
Development Loans	4.6*	2.0*	6.0						

*Excludes \$332,000 in FY 1970 and \$471,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

A \$6 million program is proposed for FY 1972 consisting of a \$4 million project loan to increase exports by reducing the costs of river transportation, and a \$2 million loan to provide capital to a new savings and loan system. The objective of the

first loan is to expand exports of limestone and agricultural products and thus increase foreign exchange earnings and provide reliable, year-round general cargo river transportation service at a reduced cost. In addition, the loan would contribute significantly to regional integration and demonstrate the effectiveness of privately operated transportation facilities. Loan funds would be utilized for the purchase of limestone quarrying equipment and barge and towing equipment, and to cover some local costs. The other loan proposal would assist a new Central Savings and Loan Fund, now being formed, to expand the country's savings and loan system. The goal is to mobilize private savings for the housing sector. A secondary benefit from the loan will be stimulation of the building materials and construction industries. The new institution will establish savings and loan operating rules and regulations, provide technical assistance, serve as a source of emergency liquidity, provide lending capital, and underwrite deposit and FHA-type mortgage insurance.

URUGUAY

	PROGRAM SUM		
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Development Loans	15.4	18.0*	12.0

*Excludes \$223,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Two loan proposals, for which \$12 million is planned in FY 1972, are under consideration. The first, a supervised agriculture credit loan of \$7 million would continue efforts to modernize the Uruguayan agriculture sector supported by an earlier A.I.D. loan. Recent studies of the sector highlight ist low productivity, the stagnation of output, and the lack of coordination in agricultural policies. These studies give high priority to expansion of agricultural credit and the need for consistent price policies which would make agricultural investment more profitable. The proposed loan would support the Uruguayan Government's small and medium farm sector program. Particular emphasis would be given to increasing production of exportable agricultural commodities in world demand. Production and investment credits would be provided as would foreign exchange for machinery imports. Complementing the proposed AID loan are a fourth IBRD Livestock loan and possible IDB loans related to the elimination of Hoof and Mouth Disease;

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

the support of a colonization effort and a "small farmers" credit loan.

A second loan of up to \$5 million would provide capital equipment and materials for export-related industries and facilitate development and expansion of non-traditional exports.

GUYANA

	PROGRAM SUM (In millions of d		
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Development Loans	_	6.0	3.5

For FY 1972, two A.I.D. loans, totalling \$3.5 million are proposed. The first, for \$500,000, would finance pre-feasibility studies in agriculture to determine the necessary commodity, pricing, and technical inputs needed for a national agricultural strategy and assist in planning anticipated fundamental shifts in their traditional agriculture markets. A decline in sugar exports, the number one export commodity, plus a tightening external market for rice, the second largest export commodity have contributed to a widening trade gap. Overdependence on these two primary products highlights the need for export product diversification.

The second proposed loan of \$3 million would continue support for expansion of the country's rural water supply system.

PERU

	MARY ollars)		
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Development Loans	_*	3.0	10.0

*Excludes \$113,000 in FY 1970 and \$36,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Four loans totalling \$10 million would help implement recently completed plans for reconstruction of the extensive area

affected by the recent major earthquake. Loans for supervised agriculture credit, education, housing, and business reconstuction are proposed. The agricultural loan of \$4 million would complement earlier assistance provided by A.I.D. in an area where agriculture provides the major source of income for the population. The proposed education loan of \$2.5 million would assist in introducing a modernized educational program in the earthquake area to complement the extensive rehabilitation now underway. The housing loan totalling \$2 million to the National Housing Bank would be used for the construction of community public facilities. The business reconstruction loan of \$1.5 million would provide necessary financing for replacement of destroyed inventory and machinery and the reconstruction of small businesses and to provide employment for displaced persons.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) FY 1970 FY 1970 Actual Estimated Proposed 1 7 9 0 15 0											
Development Loans	1.7	9.0	15.0								

Although the Dominican economy has largely recovered from the effects of the 1965 revolution and the droughts of 1967 and 1968, real per capita GNP has barely reached the all-time high level of 1964 and the rate of unemployment continues very high. While there has been improvement in the balance of payments situation, pressures on the foreign exchange position continue to be a major problem. Because of the country's high import levels, export earnings must be increased significantly, particularly from nontraditional agricultural products and tourism.

Thus, \$15 million has been allocated in the FY 1972 program for two projects: one for tourism and one for agriculture inputs. The tourism loan (\$5 million) would provide part of the financing required to develop tourist infrastructure and services and thus increase foreign exchange earnings. There are major tourist possibilities in the northern and eastern areas of the country, but facilities such as roads and airports are lacking.

The \$10 million agriculture loan would finance the importation of production inputs needed to promote increased food production, employment and exports. The inputs, such as fertilizer, tractors

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

and agricultural machinery, would be sold to farmers on reasonable credit terms.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

			FY 1972 Proposed	
Development Loans	5.0*	_*	5.0	

^{*} Excludes \$5,260,000 in FY 1970 and \$8,242,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

A loan for the Coffee Diversification Fund (\$5 million), in conjunction with a \$2.5 million loan from the African A.I.D. program would complete the planned \$15 million U.S. contribution to the Fund. The Fund, which also receives revenue from a tax on coffee sold by producing countries, will be used for loans to International Coffee Agreement member countries for projects to diversify agricultural production and to stabilize production within limits set by the Agreement.

EAST CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

	PROGRAM SUM (In millions of d		
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Development Loans	10.0	•	10.0

Finally, a \$10 million loan is under consideration in FY 1972 for the University of the West Indies. This loan would be used to strengthen faculty, improve curriculum and expand facilities at the two campuses to enable the university to become more significantly involved in development of the East Caribbean region.

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

		De	10		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency		
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
511-I-011B	El Alto Airport Project (incr.)	5/19/65	8/31/65	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	549	509	US\$	-	11
511-I-015B	Access Roads 3 and 7 (increase)	7/25/68	4/01/69	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	2,400	-	US\$	-	-
511-1-017	El Alto Customs & Warehousing Center	6/29/63	8/17/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,200	2,187	US\$	_	24
511-I-021 511-I-021A	Highways 1 and 4 Highways 1 and 4 (increase)	5/28/64 2/09/67			40 40	3/4 1	2 2 - 1/2	33,200 9,500	33,079 2,269	US\$ US\$	- -	496 -
511-1-026	Highway Maintenance Equipment	1/05/66	4/19/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	5,000	4,997	us\$	-	98
511-1-028	Agriculture Bank	1/21/66	3/22/66	10	40	1.	2 - 1/2	2,100	1,622	US\$	-	18
511-I-029	COMIBOL Rehabilitation Project Two-Step	3/16/66	4/19/66	3 10	13 40	4 1	4 2 - 1/2	1,100	767	us\$	-	7
511-1-031	Santa Cruz Electric Power Two-Step	6/30/66	9/24/66	5 10	30 40	1 1	2-1/2 2 -1/ 2	4,750	3,945	US\$	-	31
511-1-032	El Alto-Oruro Highway	6/30/66	11/04/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	4,750	4 , 595	us\$	-	1414
511-I-035	Feasibility Studies	6/13/67	3/22/68	10	40	1	2 -1/ 2	1,500	502	US\$	-	-
511-1-038	Community Development	7/25/68	8/24/70	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	915	-	US\$	-	-
511-1-039	Civil Air Transport	i. 10/31/68	12/20/68	10	40	2	3	2,000	225	US\$	-	1
511-I-040	Technical Assistance & Equipment 3	1 10/31/68	12/20/68	10	40	2	3	1,000	346	US\$	-	-
		,										
	Total	xxxx	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	70,964	55,043	xxxx	-	730

COUNTRY:

CHILE

0,000	Oltring											
		Da	10	Grace	Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	Interest
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loon Agree- ment	Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Groce Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Collected
513-A-010 (DLF-188)	Concepcion Airport Construction	4/17/61	6/21/61	1	20	3-1/2	3-1/2	3,141	3,139	글US\$ 글Escud w/MOV	os 201	83 184
513-L-020	San Vicente Port Construction Two-Step	10/28/63 	5/11/64	5 _.	20 40	3-1/2 3/4	3 - 1/2 3/4	7,000	1,883	ບຣ\$	-	25
513-L-024	Rural Electric Cooperatives	9/22/64	3/05/65	10	40	3/4	2	3,300	3,218	US\$	-	65
513-L-026	Cooperative Development Bank	6/26/65	4/13/66	10	25	1	2 - 1/2	3 , 650	3 , 603	us\$	-	33
513-L-030	Program Assistance	1/27/66	2/15/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	77,507	76,481	US\$	-	2,508
513-L-031	Private Sector Imports	3/18/66	6/02/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	9,888	9,738	US\$	-	260
513-L-033	Feasibility Studies	6/13/67	7/19/68	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	2,500	-	US\$	-	-
513-L-034	Educational Sector	6/29/67	9/14/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	9,999	9,227	US\$	-	90
513-L-036	Program Assistance	10/18/67	10,123/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	14,989	14,907	US\$	-	205
513-L-037	Agriculture Sector	10/18/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	22,999	19,906	US\$	-	293
513-L-040	Education Sector	6/29/68	10/ 03/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	16,300	9,004	US\$	-	39
513-L-041	Program Assistance	8/30/68	9/10/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	19,999	18,236	US\$	-	327
513-L - 042	Agriculture Sector	6/27/69	-	10	40	2	3	10,000	-	us\$	-	-
513-L-044	Human Resources Development	6/30/69	4/16/70	10	40	2	3	2,500	-	US\$	-	-
	•											
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	203,772	169,342	XXXX		4,112

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

		D.		<u> </u>	Edulad	<u> </u>	Rate (%)			I		
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti-	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re- payment	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
517 - L-007	Private Investment Fund (PIF)	3/31/65	4/12/65	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	5,000	4,790	US\$	-	138
517-1-008	National Housing Bank (2nd Loan) Two-Step	1/21/66	3/29/66	5 10	25 40	1	2-1/2 2-1/2	5,000	4,965	US\$	-	138
517-I-010	Managed Agricultural Credit Two-Step	5/04/66	10/5/66	10 10	25 40	2 - 1/2	2 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	9,500	9,477	US\$	-	194
517-L-014	Community Development	3/08/67	4/26/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	8,700	6,442	us\$	-	105
517 - L-016	Feasibility Studies	6/13/67	1/10/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	1,750	334	us\$	_	3
517 - L-018	Private Development Finance Co. Two-Step	6/21/67	5/28/68	5 10	20 40	2 - 1/2 1	2 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	5,000	2,670	US\$	-	14
517-L-020	Cooperative Development	6/25/68	3/28/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	2,650	600	us\$	_	-
517-L-021	Maternal and Infant Care	6/25/68	4/15/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	7,100	121	US\$	_	-
517-L-022	Education Loan	6/28/68	-	10	40	2	2-1/2	12,000	-	US\$	-	-
517-L-023	Private Investment Fund (PIF)	6/27/69	11/25/69	10	40	2	3	8,000	_	US\$	-	-
511-I-024	Foundation for Educational Credit	6/26/70	2/12/71	10	40	2	3	1,750	-	us\$	-	-
									·			
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	66,450	29,399	XXXX	-	592

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

		De	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	af Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
518-1-017	Feasibility Studies	2/28/63	9/ 0 4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,000	1,951	US\$	-	51
518 - I-022	Consortium Highway Loan	4/22/64	5/26/64	10	40	3/4	2	13,300	10,033	US\$	-	148
518-I-023	Rural Electrification Cooperative	5/08/64	8/30/64	10	40	3/4	2	650	581	US\$	-	11
518-н-025	INECEL - Electric Power	6/30/64	8/24/64	10	40	3/4	2	700	655	US\$	-	11
518-1-026	Private Financiera	6/26/65	1/31/66	5	20	2 - 1/2	2-1/2	3,000	2,916	US\$	-	230
518 - I-027	Primary Education Improvement	6/29/65	2/11/66	10	40	ı	2-1/2	5,300	1,767	US\$	-	18
518-I - 029	Malaria Eradication	6/30/66	5/30/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,000	1,701	US\$	-	18
518-L-030	Feasibility Studies	6/30/69	4/24/70	10	40	2	3	2,000	-	US\$	_	-
518-L-03 1	Second Cooperative Bank	6/30/69	_	10	25	2	3	1,200	-	US\$	-	-
518 - L-032	Land Sale Guaranty	0/16/69	11/23/70	10	40	2	3	3,600	-	US\$	-	-
518-1-033	Agricultural Development and Diversification	6/26/70	-	10	40	2	3	7,200	-	US\$	-	-
518-1-034	Small Enterprise Assistance	6/29/70		10	40	2	3	5,100	-	US\$	-	-
518-1-035	Rural Electrification Assistance	6/29/70	-	10	40	2	3	3 , 550	-	US\$	-	-
518-1-036	Program Loan	니/05/70	-	10	40	2	3	10,000	-	US\$	-	-
			.1									
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	xxx	XXXX	XXXX	59,600	19,604	XXXX	-	487

COUNTRY: GUYANA

		Da	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	
Logn No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
504-L-00	Atkinson-MacKenzie Highway (increase)	6/30/65 6/06/66	10/29/65 6/08/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	5,500) 2,000)	7,491	us\$	-	194
504-I-OC	2 Private Investment Fund	1/05/66	5/21/66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	2,000	1,148	US\$	-	18
504-I-00	Feasibility Studies (increase)	10/19/66 7/17/67	11/3/66 8/28/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	600) 1,000)	1,255	us\$	-	23
504-L-00	4 Corentyne & West Demerara Roads	6/23/67	10/7/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	7,500	5,356	US\$	-	53
504-I-00	5 Atkinson Airport Improvement	1/20/68	2/29/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	1,100	1,079	US\$	-	30
504-L-00	7 Water Supply Improvement	6/28/68	8/24/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	2 , 600	432	us\$	-	9
504 - I-00	8 Rice Modernization Project	11/30/68	3/11/69	10	40	2	3	12,900	557	US\$	_	1
504-I-00	9 Feasibility & Prefeasibility Studies	6/30/69	8/16/69	10	40	2	3	2 , 500	- "	us\$	-	-
	·											
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	xxx	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	37,700	17,318	xxxx	 -	328

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

		Do	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
532-M-001 532-L-001	Rural Water Systems	 6/29/62 1/19/63	8/31/62 11/29/63	1	40 40	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	2,200 1,500	2,055 1,078	us\$ us\$	143 52	71 16
532-н-004	Feasibility Studies	6/30/64	1 1/ 18/64	5	25	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,300	754	US\$	_	68
532-L-005	Dairy Development	6/29/65	9/20/65	3	25	1	3 1/2	2,680	1,712	us\$	257	78
	·											
	ı											
			4									
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	VVV	VVV	VVVV	XXXX	7,680	5,599	xxxx	452	233

COUNTRY: PANAMA

		De	te.		Life	interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principol	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
525-L-007A	Cadastral Survey & Natural Resources Evaluation & Tax Administration (increase)	5/28/68	9/26/68	10	40	2	2 - 1/2	330	224	us\$	-	4
525-L-008A	Feasibility Studies (increase)	 6/09/6 7	6/19/70	.10	40	1	2 - 1/2	500	_	US\$	-	-
525 - L-011	Colon Sewerage Two-Step	6/07/65	7/16/65	3 10	30 40	3 - 1/2 1	3 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	400	176	us\$	-	-
525-L-014	Private Industrial Development Bank - DISA	6/17/66	10/19/66	5	20	3	3	4,000	2,962	us\$	-	110
525 - L-015	Savings and Loan System (IFHA) Two-Step	6/27/66	9/12/66	5 10	25 40	2 1	2 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	2,100	1 , 637	us\$	-	17
525-L-017	Panama City Bridges & Culverts	11/04/66	1/04/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,100	966	us\$	-	15
525 -L- 018	Trans-Isthmian Highway	11/04/66	1/04/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	3,000	2,367	US\$	-	14
525-L-019	Panama Water and Sewerage Two-Step	11/04/66	1/04/67	5 10	30 40	3 - 1/2 1	3 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	3 , 055	2,931	us\$	-	38
525-L-023	Malaria Eradication	5/29/67	2/29/68	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,440	593	US\$	-	3
525-L-024	Tocumen & Puerto Pilon Highways	6/14/67	7/07/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,100	910	US\$	-	5
525 - L - 025	Panama City Streets	6/14/67	7/07/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,000	1,350	us\$	-	13
525 - L-026	Panama City Sanitary Sewerage Two-Step	6/14/67	7/07/67	5 10	30 40	3 - 1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	6,600	970	us\$	-	2
525-L-027	Cooperative Housing System	6/08/67	9/21/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	3,500	806	us\$	-	3
											(Conti	nued)
		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXX	xxxxx	XXX

COUNTRY: PANAMA (continued)

		Do	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	
Loan Ne.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
525-L-028	Panama City Water Two-Step	6/18/68	5/06/69	5 10	30 40	3 - 1/2 2	3 - 1/2 2 - 1/2	15,000	435	US\$	-	-
525 - L-029	Mobile Rural Health Program	6/25/68	4/29/70	10	40	2	2-1/2	500	. -	US\$	-	-
525-L-031	Santa Maria University	4/25/69	5/23/69	5	30	2	3	1,300	36	US\$	-	-
525 - L-032	Urban Development	6/30/69	-	10	40	2	3	320	-	US\$	-	-
525 - L-034	Small Farmer Improvement	6/27/69	11/25/6	9 10	40	2	3	3,500	959	US\$	-	_
525 - L-035	Development Administration	6/30/69	2/27/70	10	40	2	3	3,700	-	us\$	-	_
525 - I-036	Education Sector	6/25/70	-	10	40	2	3	8,500	_	us\$	-	-
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				! :								
		:										
	Total	XXXX	YYYY	YYY	YYY	XXXX	XXXX	61,945	17,322	XXXX		224

COUNTRY: PARAGUAY

		De	te	Grace Period (years)	Life	Interest	Rote (%)			Currency	Principal	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment		of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zotion	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
526-L-012 526-L-012A 526-L-012B	Agricultural Credit " " (increase) " " (increase)	5/28/64 6/21/68 6/20/69	9/25/64 10/04/68 9/19/69	10 10 5		3/4 2 4 - 1/2	2 2-1/2 4-1/2	3,000 1,000 5,000	2,990 552 550	US\$	- - -	57 6 -
526 - I - 015	Brazil Road Rehabilitation	6/30/66	1/06/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,680	120	US\$	-	-
526-L-016	Airport Rehabilitation	6/30/66	4/10/67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	4,700	4,529	us\$	-	63
526-L-018	Malaria Eradication	5/01/67	1/29/68	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,900	1,049	US\$	-	9
526 - I-019	Private Development Bank	6/16/69	8/28/70	5	20	2	3	2,600	-	US\$	-	_
526-L - 020	Pedro Juan Caballero Electrifi- cation Project	7/10/69	9/22/69	5	25	5	5	425	-	us\$	-	-
526-L-021	Educational Development Program	6/26/70	10/1/70	10	40	2	3	4,200	-	us\$	-	_
								* -				
								!				
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	27,505	9,790	XXXX	-	135

COUNTRYL

PERU

		Da	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collected
527 - L-022	Lima Water & Sewerage	2-09-62	3-26-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	8,600	7,997	us\$	_	215
527 - L-027	Tulymayo - La Moranda Highway	1-27-64	4-21-64	10	40	3/4	2	1,900	1,838	US\$	-	53
5 27-L-028	Poma Cocha Tarapoto Highway	3-03-64	5-19-64	10	40	3/4	2	12,100	2 , 610	us\$	-	65
527 - L-034	Cooperative Housing	6-15-64	2-15-65	10	40	3/4	2	6,000	5,829	US\$	-	125
527 - I - 042	Agrarian University La Molina	3-10-65	8-24-65	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	2,000	1,907	US\$	-	32
527 - L-045	Corporacion Popular Revolving Fund	5-31-66	9-20-66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	585	344	US\$	-	10
527 - 1-046	Mantaro Valley Electric Coop.	6-21 - 66	1-26-67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,600	1,569	US\$	-	30
527 - L-047	Agricultural Credit	6-30-66	11-23-66	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	7 , 579	7,087	US\$	-	164
527 - L-048/	A Pre-Feas. Studies - Natural Res.	3-02-67	6-28-67	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,800	728	US\$	-	8
527 - L-048/	B Feasibility Studies	3-02-67	2-05-68	10	40	1	2 - 1/2	1,400	176	us\$	-	3
527 - L-049	Food Marketing	4-26-67	7-22-68	10	40	1	2-1/2	5,500	-	US\$	-	-
527-L-051	Private Investment Fund	6-19-67	4-25-68	10	40	1	2-1/2	7,500	386	US\$	-	1
				1								
	Total	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	XXXX	XXXX	56,564	30,471	xxxx	-	706

COUNTRY:

URUGUAY

ĺ		Do	to .	1_	Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Principal	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- arized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	af Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment	Repay- ments	Interest Collecte
528-L-019	Fertilizer Imports	5/26/66	10/31/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,934	4,863	US\$	_	68
528-L-020 528-L-020A	Carrasco International Airport " (inc.)	2/16/67 5/19/70	2/02/68 -	10 10	40 40	1 2	2 - 1/2 3	775 400	52 -	us\$ us\$	-	- -
528-1-021		2/22/68		1	40	2	2-1/2	14,954	13,188	us\$	-	183
528 - I - 022	Capital Goods	7/15/69	10/17/69	10	40	2	3	15,000	271	US\$	-	-
528 - I - 023	Private Development Corporation	11/5/70	-	10	25	3	5	3,000	_	us\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	xxx	xxx	XXXX	XXXX	39,063	18,374	xxxx	-	251

COUNTRY: Caribbean Regional

	I	Do	te		Life	Interest	Rate (%)			Currency	Repay-	
Loan No.	Title	Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment		Interes Collect
538-L-001	Caribbean Development Bank	6/30/70	12/18/7	10	40	2	3	10,000	-	បន\$	_	-
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	•											
	Total	. XXXX		VVV	VVV	xxxx	xxxx	10,000	_	xxxx	_	

COUNTRY: Regional

OUNIKI: INC	D- V	(111 1 1100301										
	Title	Da	te		Life	Interest	Rote (%)			Currency	Repay-	
Loen No.		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment	Grace Period (years)	of Loan (years)	Grace Period	Amorti- zation	Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	of Re- payment		Interest
598-L - 003	Coffee Diversification Fund	5/28/70	-	10	40	2	3	5,000	-	us\$	-	-
							}					
									·			
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,000	-	XXXX	-	-